Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,036.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 11th Instant.

GLASS and Earthen Ware, piece goods, Cotton Yarn, English Claret, Chompaign, Windsor Soap, Household Furniture and a Variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 10*th June*, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 11th Instant.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

About to leave India.

CONSISTING of a Square Pianoforte by Broadwood & Son, Tongon, Bengal Palanquins, Arrowsmiths Large Map of India, and Several of the latest Publications.

AND AT 1 O'CLOCK.

A SERVICEABLE

CHARIOTT

WITH A PAIR OF STEADY

GREY HORSES

AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 10*th June*, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-Morrow the 11th Inst.

UNLESS previously disposed of, a Serviceable Dennet with a fast trotting Bay Horse and Harness.

The property of a Gentleman quitting India.

Meadows Street, 10*th June*, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ELEGANT LONDON BUILT

LANDAU.

FINISHED IN SUPERIOR STYLE

PRICE Rs. 2,200.

ALSO

AN EXCEEDINGLY NEAT AND LGIHT ENGLISH

LANDAULETTE.

PRICE Rs. 1,200.

Meadows Street, 10*th June*, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 15th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

50 SMOKED and Salted Lancashire HAMS, just landed from the Brig *Rifleman* from Liverpool.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs.	Qr
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds....do	"	2
Bills of Lading....do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday the 10*th Inst.*

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AN Invoice of Milinery, a quantity of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glassware, Household Furniture, comprizing Couches, Bedsteads, wash hand stands &c. &c. an Elegant Dinner and Dessert Service of Spode's ware, a pair of nearly new handsome Argand Dome Lmps, a set of new Block tin Dish covers, Cutlery, Books, Swords, Two Elegant new Cashmere Shawls, a few prime Lancashire Hams, several Casks of rejected Beer, and a variety of other Articles.

AND TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

An assortment of very superior new English Canvas, musters of which may be seen.

AT NOON,

They will put up, a serviceable, well broke Buggy Horse, a young English Bull, New English built Gig pulling six oars, copper fastened, a few prime Quebec Spars with a Bull Dog and several capital Bull Terries and Grey hounds.

Nesbit Lane, 10*th June* 1829.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEAS

OF THE LAST SEASON

Belonging to the estate of the Late,

CAPTAIN WHYTE,

AND IMPORTED PER

CALELONIA.

ARE for Sale at very moderate prices according to quality, at FRITH BOMAMJEE AND CO'S.

TERMS CASH.

On TUESDAY next the 16th Instant

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THE

Household Property,

Furniture,

PLANTS &c.

BELONGING TO

John Bax Esquire

AT HIS RESIDENCE

CURRUNGE HOUSE

MAZAGON,

THE Furniture will be on view from Saturday next the 13th instant and Catalogues issued about that time.

TERMS AS USUAL.

Nesbit Lane, 10*th June*, 1829.

Advertisement.

Framjee Jewajee & Co.

OPPOSITE the Government house, beg to acquaint their customers, and the public that they have purchased an assortment of Perfumery from Roof and Sons consisting of Emperor of China Lavender, Honey Water, milk of Roses, Bears Grease, Tooth Paste, Jamaica Pomatum, Fancy and Shaving Soap, wash Balls, Naples Soap, Scent Bags, Court Plaister, Gold beaters Skin, Union Hair Brushes, leather Hair Rollers, Curling Irons, Geroffe Pins, Frizzing Combs, Haile Antique assorted, Japan Dressing Cases &c. &c.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

BUNGALOW

FOR SALE.

AT POONAH situated in the Native Lines, and may be entered on immediately. This Bungalow is in the most thotough repair, it has every convenience attached to it, and stands in the centre of a good piece of Garden Ground.

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

Applications for further particulars may be made to Lieut. BRADFORD 13th Regt. N. I. Poonah or to the EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, Bombay.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.

COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per Butt	Rs. 650
Ditto Claret per dozen	Rs. 50
Ditto Port in quarts per do	Rs. 25
Ditto Ditto in pints per do	Rs. 14
Ditto Ditto per Hhd	Rs. 300
Superior Malmsy in half quarter Casks	Rs. 100
Cantenac Claret per dozen	Rs. 25
A. and J. Little and Co's London Paticular Teneriffe, per Pipe	Rs. 300
Ditto Ditto, per Hhd	Rs. 105

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829

TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Ambroly next door to the one now occupied by Captain Jervis as Engineers Institution. For particulars apply to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY at his Office No. 111 Gunbow Street in the Fort.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

TO BE LET

THE well known airy residence called the BREACH HOUSE lately vacated by Mr. William Shotton. For particulars apply to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WEDDERBURN CHRISTIE, is Authorized from this date to Sign and Act for our Firm per Procuration.

ROBT. TAYLOR & CO.

BOMBAY,
1ST JUNE 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 10*th June*, 1829.

SECOND.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY

OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO's Office, at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT, from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

FOR SALE

Broadwood's Piano-Fortes.

ENQUIRE of NANABHOY FRAMJEE at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

WOOLER AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Small Assortment of

KITCHEN and Flower Garden SEEDS, together with a Selection of, Bulbs fresh from the Cape.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,

For the Merchant's Service,

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 10*th June*, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

For Freight or Charter

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

WM. MAITLAND,

ROBERT JAMESON,

300 TONS BURTHEN.

APPLY TO MESSRS. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

For Freight & Passage

TO LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

ELIZA, A.I.

OF 350 TONS,

ADAM DIXON,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched on 1st of July, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. This vessel has a poop, and has excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER &. CO.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829

For Freight,

To the Isle of France or Bourbon.

THE BRIG

ELIZABETH.

H. B. BROWN,

COMMANDER.

TO sail about the 17th Instant, Has room for a few Tons of light freight. Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO the Creditors of the several persons after named, Insolvents and now prisoners in the Goal of Bombay.

That the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay upon the 1st day of June Current ordered that the matter of the Petitions of

GEORGE WILLIAM BLACHELY and
PHILIP JOHN VAILLANT

be heard before the said Court at Bombay on the *third* Monday of this present month of June (15th. Current); that the matter of the Petitions of

COONVERJEE CAWASJEE,
BAZONJEE CAWASJEE AND
BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE

be heard before the said Court on the first Monday of July, and that the matter of the Petition of

GEORGE HIGGS

be heard before the said Court on the first Monday of August.

All persons indebted to the said several insolvents or who have any effects belonging to them are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Alexander Ferrier Esquire the Common Assignee.

The names of the Creditors of the said several insolvents appear in Schedules filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court to which any Creditor may refer.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk of the Court

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
2d. June, 1829.

مديونان نادار

چند اشخاص نادار كه آسامي
انها در ذيل مسطوراست وانها
الحال در قيد خانه منبي مقيد
هستند قرض خواه اوشانرا ازينجا
خبر داده ميشود كه كورت منبي
كه معد به ديونان نادار است
بتاريخ اول جون ماه حال حكم
فرموده است كه مقدمه عرايض
جارج اوليم بلاچلي وفيليپ جان
ويلينت بروز سيوم دوشنبه ماه حال
يعني بتاريخ ۱۵ ماه جون در منبي
در حضور كورت مذكور مسموع
خواهد شد

كوورجي كاوسجي
بمزنجي كاوسجي و
برزورجي بهرامجي

مقدمه عرايض اين هرسه اشخاص
مزبوره در حضور كورت موصوفه
در ماه جولے بروز دوشنبه اول
مسموع خواهد شد

مقدمه عرضي جارج هيگس در
حضور كورت مذكوره در ماه
آگشت بروز دوشنبه اول مسموع
خواهد شد

آنكسانيكه تمامي نادران
مذكوره فوق را مديون باشند ويا
چيزي ازمال ومتاع اوشان در
تصرف خود داشته باشند باوشان
اظهار مينمايد كه فورا به اليكزندر
فيررا سكويركامن اساي ني دين را ادا
سازند ويا انچه ازمال ومتاع باشد
در تحت تصرف اوبد هند

محاسبه تمامي نادران مذكوره
فوق در آفيس متصدي كورت
موصوفه ثبت نموده شده بنابران هر
قرض خواه را كه اسامي قرضخواهان
منظور با شد از محاسبه مذكوره
معلوم خواهد شد

جان كا
متصدي كورت

نمبر ۱۰ راه فصيل
بتاريخ ۲ ماه جون سنه ۱۸۲۹

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

નાં નામ હેઠલ પરગટ કરેઆંછે અને તેમ
ણીઓ હાલમાં શ્રી યુમખઈની જેલમાં
બંધવાછે તેહીનાં માગનારાઓને હીમાં
થી ખબર આપીએજ *

કંગાલ દેવાદારોને છુટકારો કરના
રી ૫૦ યુમખઇની કોરટે તારીખ ૧ લી
ચાલતા જુન મહીનાંનીકે હીકંમ કરીછેજે
જરજ ઉલીયમ ખલાયલી તથા પ્રીલીપ જાં
ન વેલેનટ કે ખંબે જાગાંવોની અરજીઓ
નીખાખત ચાલતા જુન મહીનાંનાં તરી
જે શોમવારે કટલેજે તારીખ ૧૫ મીકે
શ્રી યુમખઇમાં ઉપર કહેલી કોરટ માગ
લ શાંલલશે *

કુંઅરજી કાવશજી
બેજંનજી કાવશજી તથા
ખરજોરજી બેહરાંમજી

કે માણીઓની અરજીઓની ખાખત ઉ
પર કહેલી કોરટ આગલ જુલાઇ મહી
નાંનાં પેહલા શોમવારે શાંલલશે *

જરજ ગીગશની અરજીની ખાખત
ઉપર કહેલી કોરટ આગલ આગશટ મ
હીનાંનાં પેહલા શોમવારે શાંલલશે *

જે માણીઓકે ઉપર કહેલા શબલા
કંગાલોને દેવાકે અથવા તેહીની કાંઇ
અરકેઆંમત મરાવતા હોકે તે માણીઓ
ને જાહેર કરીચિજે ઉનાવલેથી અલેકજંડ
ર પ્રેરીચર દશકીકે કાંમન અશાઈનીને
દેવું હોકે આપે અને અશકેઆંમત હોકે
તે હવાલે કરે *

ઉપર કહેલા શબલા કંગાલીનો હ
શાબ ઉપર કહેલી કોરટનાં કલારકની
આપીશરો નોમુકીછે હરેક માંગનાર
ને જેવુહોકિતે હશાબ જેથી માગના
રાઓનાં નામ જણાંઇ આવશે *

જેન કા
કોરટનો કલારક

નંમબર ૧૦ રાંમપારટરો
તારીખ ૨ જી જુન ૧૮૨૯

नादार देणेदार

खालिं लिहिलेले नादार देणे
दार व हालिं मुंबइ येथील तु
रंगांत बंदिवान आहेत यांस क
जे देणारे त्यांस ज्याहिर खबर
दिल्हि जाते ऐसिजे नादार देणे
दार यांचे मदतिविषइचें कोर्ट या
णि चालतेजुन महिन्याचो तारिख
९ खिस हुकुम केला किं चाल
ते जुन महिन्यांत तिसरा सोम
वार तारिख १५ विं ते दिवसिं
ज्यार्ज उद्दलम् ब्राचलि आणि
फिलिप् ज्यान् व्याल्लेनट यांचे
अर्ज्यांची बाबत मशारनिल्हे को
र्ट ऐकतिल

व जुलइ महिन्याचे पहिले सो
मवारिं कुंवरजी कावसजि व बेह
नजी कावसजि व बर्जोर्जी बेरा
मजी यांचे अर्ज्यांचो बाबत म
शारनिल्हे कोर्ट ऐकतिल

व आगष्ट महिन्याचे पहिले
सोमवारिं ज्यार्ज हिग्स यांचे अ
र्जिची बाबत मशारनिल्हे कोर्ट
ऐकतिल

सदरहु नादार देणेदार यां
स जे रूणि असतील किंवा त्यां
चा हरयकविषय ज्याजकडे अ
सेल त्यांहि तो आलेकझान्डर
फेरया बाहादर कामन् आसै
नियांस त्वारत द्यावा

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

सदरहु नादार देणेदार यां
स कर्ज देणारे यांचिं नावें सद
रहु कोर्टाचा क्लार्क याचें अ
फिसांत याद दिलि आहे त्यां
त लिहिलिं आहेत ति पाहा
ला सापडतिल

नंबर १० रामपार्टरोव्
ज्यान् का
कोर्टाचा क्लार्क

ता॥ २ जुन १८२९

For Passengers only, Direct for London,

THE FIRST CLASS FRIGATE BUILT

SHIP HERO

OF 400 TONS,
JOSEPH FELL,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship sails fast and has splendid accommodations, and will be despatch'd positively on the 13th Instant. Plan of her Cabins may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. For further particulars apply to Captain FELL at the same Office.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

For Madras and Calcutta.

THE SHIP

MILFORD,

OF 700 TONS.

Sails on the 20th Instant.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, on very reasonable terms, for particulars apply to Captain JELLICOE, Colaba.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

For Passengers only, for the Cape of Good Hope and London,

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST AUGUST,
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM,

OF 550 TONS
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; for further particulars apply to CAPTAIN ELLERBY at Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDER'S Office.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1829.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING BARQUE

FORTUNE,

350 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has been newly coppered, has neat and comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched on 7th Instant. Will land Passengers at Cork.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay 10*th June*, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Capt. Fred. Hickes, Marine Battn.
DEPARTURES.—Surgn. J. Graham Stewart, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lt. & Adjt. Wenn, Marine Battn.
Lieut. Harvey, 1st Grs. Regt.
Cornet Bacon, 4th Lt. Drs.
Lt. Col. R. Kennett.
Surgn J. Brydon.
Lieut. G. P. LeMessurrier, 22d Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 9th—Ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone, (Free Trader,) Duncan Ritchie, Master to the Clyde.

Passengers by Elphinstone—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and Child, Doctor J. G. Stuart, Capt. LeMessurier, Doctor F. T. Farrel, Mr. Bruce Mitchell, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Eliza for London; Fletcher for London; Hero for London; Fortune for Greenock; H. C. Hereforshire for China; Buckinghamshire for China; Charles Forbes for China; Bannerman for China; Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Cumbrian for China; Caledonia for China; Runnymede for Calcutta; Milford for Calcutta; Samdany for Malay Coast; and Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire and Duke of Sussex.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Eliza, Fletcher, Janet, Fortune, Runnymede, Lady Feversham, Maitland, Hero, and Rifleman.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Charles Forbes, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Glenelg, Caledonia, Samdany, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Elizabeth, Bombay Castle, Isabella, and Asia Felix.
FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Pallas.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Ternate, Coote, Palinurus, Nautilus, and Tigris.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmedabad on the 30th May, the Lady of John Vibart, Esq. of the H. C. C. S. of a Son.
On the 31st Ultimo, the Wife of Mr. B. Fernandes, of a Daughter.
At Bombay 2d June the wife of Apothecary H. MacLeane H. M. 20th Regiment of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Bhewndy on the 30th ultimo, Sarah the wife of M. Rowland Esq. deeply and sincerely lamented.
On the 31st May, at the house of A. Mackell Esq. Civil Surgeon, Kaira, Lieut. J. B. F. Levery, of the Sixth Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.
At Bombay, 3d June, the Infant Daughter of Apothecary H. MacLean H. M. 20th Regiment.
At Satara, on the 4th Instant, Captain H. Adams, of the 5th Regt. N. I. and surveyor to his Highness the Rajah. After suffering Considerably for a few days, he passed from life into eternity without a struggle; and as he lived respected, died regretted by all Classes of the Community at this station where he has been long and familiarly known, placed in the situation of revenue surveyor to the Rajah, since the first establishment of the Satara state, he had been in close and constant Communication with the natives; whose confidence and respect he had gained by a firm but Conciliatory conduct, a just discrimination of their character, a wise attention to their prejudices, and a familiar knowledge of their language. Their sense of his merit is best told by the circumstance of many of them, and among them his Highness the Rajah, having attended his body to the grave; thus paying him this last mark of a respect which had been often testified to him when living, and was not withdrawn from him at the close.
Captain Adams was a kind husband and father, a firm and open friend, liberal and indulgent Master: and though such praise from the living avails not the dead, it may be some consolation to those who are left behind sorrowing their loss.
On Saturday the 6th Inst. Mr. Henry Briggs Partner in the Firm of Higgs and Briggs aged 42 years, leaving a Wife and 4 Children to lament their irreparable loss.
He had gained the esteem of all his acquaintance and the respect of all who knew him, as a diligent and obliging man of Business.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 1o
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107½. per 100
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JUNE, 1829.

The following Arrivals are announced in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 21st Ultimo—they add nothing to our Intelligence, as the three Company's Ships sailed previous to the departure of the *Duke of Sussex*.

The H. C. Ship *Farquharson*, J. Craickshank, from Isle of Wight, 26th January—H. C. Ship *Duke of York*, Robert Locke, from London 7th February—H. C. Ship *Hythe*, G. C. Arbuthnot, from Gravesend 8th February—Ship *Eudora*, Robert Crawford, from Hamburg 9th November, and Cape of Good Hope 16th March—Bark *Shaw Byramgore*, H. W. Beyts, from Point de Galle 28th December, Mergui 1st April, and Amherst 28th ditto.

The passengers by the H. C. Ship *Hythe* are.—

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Misses Mark, and M. S. Douglas: Mrs. *Pomiroy and her Niece*; Captain Carter, *Ensigns Bruce and Cassidy*, 16th Regiment of Foot: Ensigns Dixon and Lugard 31st ditto ditto; Captain Smith, 31 Buffs; Lieutenant Jenkins, 14th Regiment of Foot; Messrs. M. Smith, Wm. Hunter, C. W. Kinlock and J. K. Carruthers, Writers; Lieut. Chas. Cheape; Messrs. Vincent, T. Beauclerk, B. W. Goldie C. H. Jenkins John Gordon, H. McMahon, R. Maule, T. H. Hunter and George Skene, Cadets; Rev. Dr. Marshman, Missionary; Messrs. J. Marshman, Felt, C. Johnstone, John Lumsden and John Taylor; *Children*:—Honoria and Henry Williams; Mrs. Jane [illegible]olls and six Soldiers.

For Singapore;—Mr. A. Watt and Mrs. Watt.

February 10th, the *Hythe* joined company in the British Channel with the H. C. Ship *Duke of York*.

February 17th, parted company; 24th March spoke the H. C. ship *Duke of York*, in Lat. 27 41′ S. Long. 29° W., 23d April again parted company, in Lat. 39° 8′ S. Long. 65° 55′ E.

April 20, 1829, 3 A. M. passed to the S. of a large Iceberg, in Lat. 39° 22′ S. Long. 52° 24′ E. per Chronometer.

The following is an Extract from the Log Book of Captain Cruickshank, of the H. C. Ship *Farquharson*, relative to the Iceberg mentioned above:

Monday, 20th April, 1829.—At 3. 3 P. M. saw something ahead, which was at first taken for two strange sail, but on approaching nearer, it proved to be two peaks of an extensive Iceberg; kept away two points for the purpose of passing to leeward of it, when the Officer at the mast-head reported Breakers, extending a considerable distance to leeward of it, hauled up and passed within 1½ miles to windward of it. On nearing the Iceberg, the supposed breakers to leeward proved to be several detached pieces of drift Ice, a few feet above water; and, unless seen with the glass, had every appearance of breakers. When a-beam of the Iceberg, we made its altitude, by observation. 150 feet, and should think it about two miles in circumference. The greatest extent appeared to be in a N. E. and S. W. direction; when close to it, observed a deep chasm on the N. E. side, which, in all probability, was made by its exposure to the sun. Saw it quite distinctly from the deck at 3. 30 P. M; passed it at 5 P. M.; and from its getting thick, lost sight of it at 6 P. M.; it altered its appearance very much as the sun shone upon it, at times obscured, and again having the brilliant appearance of refined sugar; at others, resembling chalk, and when last seen, exactly like land. Latitude at the time 39° 13′ South.

Longitude by Chronometer 48° 46′ East.

"Pulchrum est benè facere reipublicæ."

Should the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, unmindful of the clamor he has raised around him, pursue steadily the line of conduct which, judging from what circumstances we are yet in possession of, doubtless he has determined on, his success must be the wish of all, who wish well to their Country, and in it he will have acheived a more glorious victory than ever has blessed his conquering arms, and will richly deserve the praise of a benefactor to the commonweal.

That the Catholic Question which has so long agitated the Empire, and has now nearly driven a great portion of the people to an excitement bordering on madness, *should* be settled, few will be hardy enough to deny. It would be a waste of time, could we suppose there were any so insane, to endeavour to convince them of their error. The question then remains, how is this to be accomplished?

If we look to the Country closely we shall scarce fail to observe that numerically speaking those who bestir themselves on either hand at all, in this crisis, are nearly equal, the majority, if any, being on the side of liberality. In intellect they are far beyond its opponents; but then we shall also observe that while the illiberals are moving heaven and earth, the advocates of Civil and religious liberty rest themselves on the justness of their cause, and risk the noise of their adversaries being taken for the voice of the Country.

It will further be observed that there is an inert mass who pursue the "noiseless tenor of their way" careless of who is "out or in," whose occupations and domestic concerns form the whole objects of interest to them—and these are by far the major part of the country.

Presuming what is here premised correct, supposing, with a Parliamentary majority, that the minister is desirous of settling the Question by granting Emancipation to the Catholics, we do not see what opposition he could meet out of it that should have the slightest chance of detering him. We are not now arguing the *merits* of the Question but the possibity of carrying it without any embarrassment, if Government wish, and we have the word of the Premier that they do; and consequently this brings us to the agreeable conclusion that they will.

But we will for the sake of argument suppose that this measure if carried would so exasperate the illiberals. No one will deny that if it is not carried, the most dreadful consequences may be expected as regards Ireland—Which of these two Evils then ought we to choose? Whichever we do we shall have the support of the indifferent in carrying on our measures. Let us then suppose that we provoke the illiberals—What do we then? We provoke a body whom it is easy to put down, and who in a rebellious contest would have every thing to lose and nothing but the pleasure of trampling on their fellow creatures to gain. Is it likely that for such gratification they would hazard much? We shall say nothing of *justice* in our argument, *expediency* alone will suffice.—

On the other hand let us suppose the Penal code revived, or further concession peremptorily refused. It is evident that the *least evil* we could expect from it would be the crowding Ireland with more Troops and the burdening England with more taxes. And why should we do this.—To keep ourselves in continual alarm, and expend public treasure to perpetuate discontent and insecurity. Let our readers look at both sides and make their election. But good heavens what age do we live in when such argument is necessary!

It is much to be regretted that the liberals did not follow the example their opponents had set them. A deep impression might most possibly have been made on the sleeping body by them, and the adhesion of but a small portion of them to the cause of liberality would be all that was necessary to prove unequivocally that the nation were favorable to their side. Let us imagine them, after having laid before those a true statement of the case, with all it tenors as it stood; while their minds were yet agitated by meditating on the threatened dangers, an address to the following effect could not fail to be triumphant "qui semper domos, villas, Signa, Tabulas vestras pluris, quam rempublicam fecistis; si ista, cujuscumque modi sint, quo amplexamini, retinere, si voluptatibus vestris otium præbere vultis, expergiscimini aliquando, et capessite rempublicam."*

The recall of the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA from Ireland, which so depressed the Friends of Liberality and of that Country, and on which its Enemies so exulted; on which so many speculations were made and so many columns written, must now appear to all, not as the result of his remarks on the Premier's Letter to DR. CURTIS, the Catholic Primate of Ireland; not as an indication of the disapprobation of the Government of those sentiments he expressed regarding that hitherto unfortunate Country; and for less as a mark of censure on the measures he pursued during his Administration: for the Ministry had like him, become convinced of *the necessity of espousing the liberal Cause, and had determined on doing so.*

But if the Government did not dis-approve of the measures of the Marquis of Anglesea; if they did not dissent from some of his opinions; if in fine the Premier felt not hurt by the freedom which the Marquis displayed in remarking on his Letter,—Why was he recalled from Ireland? The answer to these Questions appears to us plain, however ere we venture to give it, we shall beg our readers attention to a few observations.

It must be in the recollection of those who have paid the least attention to that momentous Question—Catholic Emancipation, that when the Marquis of Anglesea was appointed Vice Roy of Ireland he was not considered by the Irish Catholics *their friend*; nor was he himself *much* prejudiced in their favor;—In fact if he had any prejudices they looked quite the opposite way.—

Short however was the time when by following merely the natural bent of his inclinations he acquired not only the esteem of the Irish nation, but an absolute mastery over their affections. And how did he acquire this.—Did he proclaim himself their patron? Did he administer to their passions? Did he stoop to any of the Vulgar Methods of acquiring Popularity.—No. *He administered the laws impartially*: and, no doubt, as an Englishman, "blushed to find it fame"—Truly might he have said with regard to his feelings on entering on his Government.

"Nor Fame I slight; nor for her favors call'
"She comes unsought for, if she comes at all'"

Seeing then that the impartial administration of the *present* laws could secure the attachment of the Irish, the conviction forced itself on him, that there could be no danger in enacting more equitable ones. And his knowledge, acquired in Ireland, convincing him that such would have the effect of adding to the resources of the Country, and that they were but the *right* of the people, from, at the least, a doubtful friend, he became a fervid advocate of the Country. His opinions he sought not to conceal from the Cabinet, and it would be preposterous now to suppose they had not their weight. We are not here endeavouring to take one tittle from the Merit of the Duke of Wellington in determining to act on the Information the Marquis of Anglesea might have afforded him, but to shew how natural it was that the Duke should recall the Marquis of Anglesea from Ireland.

And why, again comes the question. To bear evidence to the necessity and justice of his measures, and to support them.—

The Editor of the Courier has written, and the public have read, the Eulogium on MR. DEWAR that appeared in last Saturday's Courier, it now only remains for us, to lay before our Readers the circumstances that attended the writing of it, and leave them to appreciate the delicacy and uprightness of the man, who had the audacity to read us a Lecture "about coming into Court with clean hands." We know from an Authority we dare not question, that the Editor of the Courier applied to MR. DEWAR for his Clerkship or any other post in the Court within a very few hours after the appointment was known in Bombay, and that the paragraph was penned before this Honorable Gentleman had received his final answer.—Every tongue has been loud in reprobating the indelicacy, the baseness and the Sir—Pertinax—Mac-Sycophancy of the Article in question, and we have no doubt MR. DEWAR himself perused it with feelings of unmingled pain and disgust.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
MAY 27*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30¼ *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28¼ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2¼ *Pre.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

MAY 16th,—Ship John, Captain E. Freeman, from London 16th January and Mauritius 26th April.

— 22d, —Brig Frederica, Captain R. H. D. Towle, from Vizagapatam the 18th May.

— 23d, —Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie, from Vizagapatam the 14th May.

— 26th, —Ship La Gironde, J. Ducrox. from Bordeux 7th September, Mauritius 3d, and Pondicherry 24th May.

— Do. 27th,—Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robinson, from Bombay 25th April, and Cuddalore 26th May.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 23rd—Ship Mary Ann, Captain M. O'Brien, for Calcutta.

— Do. —H. M. Ship Crocodile, Capt. J. W. Montague, for Trincomallie.

— 24th, —Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter, for Amherst and Rangoon

— Do. —Ship Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois, for Pondicherry.

— Do. —Brig Julia, Capt. H. W. Laws, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

— 25th, —Brig Julia and Laure, Capt. Riviere, for Pondicherry.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain A. F. Brown.
Ship Diadem, Captain W. S. Wilson.
Ship Morning Star, Captain C. Barker.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship John, Captain B. Freeman.
Ship Reine Rose, Captain D. Anner
Ship La Gironde, Captain J. Ducrox.
Bark Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig.
Brig Ann, Captain G. N. Aveling.
Brig Lady Walker, Captain J. Macfazden.
Brig Frederica, Captain R. H. D. Towle.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robinson.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Tranquebar, on the 23d Instant, the Lady of Captain Smith, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday the 20th Instant, by the Rev. Fre Manoel D'Ave Maria, the Acting Bishop of St. Thome, William Rutter, Esq. to Ann Matilda, the second Daughter of the late John Shaw, Esq. the former Registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras.

DEATHS.

On Friday the 22d Instant, Mrs. Maria Louisa D'Sena, (aged 19 years, 2 months, and 21 days,) the wife of Mr. Edward D'Sena, and only Daughter of Mr. Conductor R. J. Pauchard.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *May* 22, 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the follwing Appointments, viz

G. Garrow, Esq. to be 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

N. S. Cameron, Esq. to be Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 29, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.).... 24 8	Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct. 1 12	Dis.
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct 0 10	Dis.
5900 0	Bank of Bengal Share 5700 0	Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
L.1 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs 1.1 a 2.0	
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100	Bombay Rs....98 0	
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100	Madras Rs. 91 0 a 92 0	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 18.—Ship John Woodall, W. Ramsay, from Hull the 21st November, Havre de Grace the 6th January, and Port Louis the 19th April.

— Ship Resolution, T. Rinny, from Copiapo the 27th December, and Singapore the 8th April.

20. H. C. Ship Hythe, G. C. Arbuthnot, from Gravesend the 8th February.

— H. C. Ship Duke of York, Robert Locke, from London the 7th February.

— H. C. Ship Farquharson, J. Cruickshank, from the Isle of Wight the 26th January.

— Ship Eudora, Robert Crawford, from Hamburgh the 9th November, and Cape of Good Hope the 15th March.

— Bark Shaw Byramgore, H. W. Beyts, from Point de Galle the 28th December, Mergui the 1st April, and Amherst the 28th ditto.

21. The English Ship John Adam, P. Butler, from Bombay 26th April, and Madras 15th May.

Per H. C. Ship Duke of York Robert Locke Commander. From London.—Mrs. Cullen; Mrs. Eglinton; Miss Watson; Captain G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers; Lieutenants Cullen, Artillery, and Greaves, H. M. 14th Foot; Ensigns Close, Symonds, Edwards and McDonald, H. M. 38th Foot; J. Blackwood, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Robert Eglinton, J. H. Whiteman, and J. Fergusson, Esquires, Free Merchants; Charles Gubbins, W. P. Goad, and E. H. Morland, Esquires Writers; Messrs A. S. Waugh, L. Richardson, P. Bridgeman, C. Goad, E. K. Elliott, S. Liptrott, and K. Ellenslie, Cadets; Mr. A. Nicholson, Free Mariner, and Mr. S. Abel, in charge of Machinery.

Per H. C. Ship Farquharson, J. Cruickshank, commander. From London: Mrs. Mary Tronson; Mrs. Margaret Ganly; Miss Anne Tronson, Captain Tronson; Cornets Gavin, Wardroper, and Warrington, in charge of Troops; Messrs. Harcourt, and MacKenzie, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Ganly, Veterinary Surgeon, H. M. 11th Dragoons, Reverend Mr. John Bell, Chaplain; Mr. Shakespear Writer; Messrs. McKenzie, Anson, and Pott. Cadets; Mr. Rd. Urquhart, Free Merchant; 125 Troops, 7 Women and 4 Children, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, and 16 Lancers.

Per Ship Eudora, Robert Crawford, Commander: Captain J. R. Wormer.

Per Bark Shaw Byramgore, H. W. Beyts, commander. from Madras: Mrs. Beyts and two children; Misses Murray and Duverger. *From Tevay:* Mrs. Emmott. *From Amherst:* Mr. Warwick; one Corporal and three Privates of H. M. 45th Regiment in charge of a Convict of the 45th.

Per John Adam from Madras.—Mrs. Bearland and Child, and Mrs. Mouat and 2 Children. *From Bombay.*—Captain Ritchie.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 17.—H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy, C. H. West, for Hedgelee, Masulipatam and Amherst.

19. Ship Navarino, P. Broadfoot, for New South Wales.

— Brig Neilson, T. Laughton, for the Mauritius.

20. Ship Cygnet, G. Morce, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mrs. H. J. LEE, of a Son.

At Dum Dum, on the 17th May, the lady of Captain W. GEDDES, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Mrs. W. J. ROONEY, of a Daughter, still born.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Mrs. JONES, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th May, the wife of Mr. J. D'CRUZE, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, J. W. Reive, of the Police Department, aged 39 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Mr. WILLIAM TOLLOH, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Mrs. SARAH BLANEY, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Mr. J. W. REIVE, of the Police Department; aged 39 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th May, after child birth, Mrs. MARIA PINTO, aged 36 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large family, as also a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to bewail her irreparable loss. This unfortunate woman, a few weeks prior to her dissolution, lost a promising son of about 12 years of age.

At Calcutta, on the 20th May, at No. 57, Old Fort Street, the Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, aged 8 months and 20 days.

At Henarkone near Sheergotty, Mr. H. H. Miler, of a brain Fever occasioned by the extreme heat of the weather. Mr. Miller left Calcutta on the 7th and died in his Palanquin on the 11th May.

At Cacutta, on the 16th May, the infant daughter of Charles and Maria Christiana.

We understand that Government, by order of the Court of Directors, has issued a Circular requiring Judges and Magistrates to make a return of the number of Europeans resident in their Zillahs, stating their occupations, the nature and extent of their establishments, the number of civil suits instituted by or against them,, and also the number of criminal suits instituted by them and against them *and their armed dependents* since 1813. Our Correspondent affirms that the result will furnish a decided triumph to the European residents in the Upper Provinces, for there have been many thousand civil suits instituted by them, and five or six against them, but that there have been, with one or two trivial exceptions, no criminal suits at all. This will in the most effectual manner disprove the hasty and

* We received a complaint some time ago from a correspondent, charging us with giving Latin quotations without translations, which to some of our readers would often render our arguments unintelligible. A liberal translation of the above will give the following sentiments in English. "You who have ever thought more of your Houses, Country seats, statues and Paintings, than your Country; if you wish to retain what you hug, if you desire quiet to enjoy your pleasures, rouse yourselves for a little while, and preserve the kingdom."—ED. GAZ.

indiscriminate allegations of Bishop HEBER and, combined with the positive benefits that have resulted from the labours of Indigo planters, will, we trust, evince to the satisfaction of all parties the advantages that may be derived from the unfettered admission of European enterprize and capital into the country.—*The India Gazette. May 21.*

English Extracts.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB 5.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE KING'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

Lord GODERICH felt well aware that the consideration of a topic of such paramount importance as that before the House, gave him very little chance of attracting their Lordships' attention to a subject which appeared to him to be to slightly noticed in the Speech which Ministers had been pleased to pronounce. If, however, on the present occasion, he refrained from interrupting their Lordships consideration of that which was the paramount question, he trusted it would not thence be inferred that he was indifferent to that part of his Majesty's Speech which referred particularly to the state of the foreign relations of the country. He must confess himself not a little disappointed that the Speech afforded so little information on one of those points which appeared to him to be of vital importance, whether he considered it in relation to the feelings, the honour, the policy, or the deep interest of Great Britain: he meant the nature of the relations between England and the Court of Portugal. He was given to understand that the communication, the diplomatic communication at least, between this country and the Court of Portugal was still suspended. His Majesty's Government, it was said, had been occupied in earnest and well-meant endeavours to settle the difficulties of that country, and to diminish the pressure of the mischief, by direct negociations with the Emperor of the Brazils. But he knew nothing of the nature, though he was informed of the object of those negociations—nor did he know of the mode in which they were likely to be terminated. Unless the House received some information from his Majesty's Ministers, he was afraid that their Lordships had no option but to conclude that the negociations, whatever they were, had not proceeded in a satisfactory course. No other inference could be drawn. The subject, he repeated, was of the utmost importance, and it was one upon which Government were bound to afford the House all reasonable information. At present every thing was withheld from their Lordships. He did feel that if there was any spot in Europe or in the world, to which England was bound by stronger ties than to any other (he should almost say by ties of effection), it was to the little kingdom of Portugal. He should press on his Majesty's Ministers his expectation that their Lordships would, in due time, receive such information on the subject as would give them a hope that every thing was likely to terminate to the gratification of all those who knew how to estimate and cherish the close connexion of the two kingdoms. With reference to affairs in the East of Europe, he should be ready to come forward and support the policy of the Treaty of July. He would now say a few words upon a more important subject because it was a more domestic subject. This certainly was not the time to enter into a general discussion on the main principle on which this question had been advocated. He was, however, bound to express, as a sincere and honest friend to that question, his entire concurrence in what had fallen from the President of the Council, as to the principle on which it was intended to bring the question forward. Having been a Member of that Administration in which it had been agreed that independently of each other on the Catholic Question, he had never concealed his opinion of the evil of that arrangement. He had avowed that opinion in his place in Parliament, when he had advocated the Question. He had always thought, and he thought still, that when the Liverpool Administration was formed on that principle, there were circumstances which not only justified the arrangement, but rendered it absolutely impossible to form a Cabinet upon any other understanding. He acknowledged that it was a great sacrifice, but it was not to be abided, and therefore he had been conscientiously reconciled to it. However, the difficulties which had rendered that arrangement necessary, he was happy to say, no longer existed. He concurred with the recommendation with which his Majesty's Speech concluded, as to the tone and temper in which Parliament ought to consider the question. But he agreed with the Noble Lord who had spoken at an earlier part of the debate, that there never had been any manifestation of violence or temper, or of any thing but the calmness which ought to regulate the proceedings of the House, and which they were now about to manifest—but not for the first time. So deeply did he feel the paramount importance of settling the Catholic Question, that whatever might be his individual and personal feelings on various recent events—events of the last two years, which he confessed had never led him to anticipate the happy event to which their attention was now adverted—he should feel it his duty to suppress those feelings altogether, even though he could not pretend to extinguish them. He had never been a party to any consideration of the subject, but on the principle of a deep conviction of the absolute necessity of settling the question for the safety of the empire. He had no difficulty in coming to the consideration of the question with those felings which were recommended in the Speech. They had now the prospect of the consummation of a measure which would do justice to complaining millions, and which would give unstraitened and invincible power to what was now known to be a most disunited kingdom. His heart was most warm at the language of the Speech, and at the arguments of a Noble Lord opposite; for he felt under a conviction that the proposition would, with respect to terms, times, and the circumstances belonging to it, be such as he could honestly and consistently accede to. With respect to the Catholic Association, he fully agreed in what had been said by the Gallant Marquess behind him (the Marquess of Anglesay) He believed that the most effectual Bill that could be devised to put down this Association was, a Bill that would admit the catholic subjects of the empire into an enjoyment of equal political rights with their Protestant brethren. Any other measure, if it could be effectual, would be unnecessary. When Government was prepared to grant a boon, it was useless to put down by law that which must be dissolved by nature. He did not advise the Catholic Association to dissolve itself, and he cared not whether it did so or not, for the nature of things would dissolve it. There would be nothing on which they could hereafter exist. The concession about to be made by Government, would destroy the vitality of the atmosphere on which alone the catholic Association had been able to exist. The Government would now be able to say to the Catholic part of the community, "the Parliament is open to you—you are on a footing with your fellow-subjects, and you are no longer objects of any distrust." The Catholics would have no pretence to keep up the Association. They would have no bond of union, and no subjects to discuss. A tremendous cloud had been ready to burst in thunder over the heads of the people, and happily they had now the prospect of escaping the danger. He should not be too nice with reference to the Catholic Association, nor with reference to the measure of securities. The best security to his mind was to do the thing they were about to do. When it was done, no six months would elapse ere people would ask "what have we all been about for years, breaking up parties, destroying first one Administration and then another, and, after all the question has been settled merely by Ministers taking it in their own hands?" The measure about to be adopted would be most important and beneficial, and he would give it the most sincere and cordial support.

Lord ELDON spoke not very audibly, but to the effect of accusing the President of the Council with supporting a measure to which he had declared interminable hostility.

Lord BATHURST denied the sentiments imputed to him by the Noble and Learned Lord.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE should enter his decided protest against that part of the Speech which related to the Catholic Question. That part of the speech of the President of his Majesty's Council, which implied that their Lordships should accede to the Catholic Question, because it was recommended from the Throne, formed to his mind a strong reason why the House should reject it. In his opinion, this recommendation from the Throne was the very ground on which the House ought to reject the proposed measure. The Sovereign was a Protestant King of a Protestant Constitution, and any recommendation from the Throne of a measure calculated to endanger that Constitution should be more vigilantly watched and opposed, because it was so recommended. The Constitution needed the protection of their Lordships, and he trusted they would reject the proposed measure at the very beginning, and then it would be seen how perfectly impossible it was to grant the Catholics what they required, and what the Government would wish to convey to them. He had hoped the Noble Duke, on whom their Lordships relied as their defender, would still have been their defender. If he entered on a course so dangerous, he could tell him that he would fall from that high situation which he now filled. If he deserted his God and his country, he would fall into disgrace.

Lord REDESDALE wished to state what occurred to him on the subject, and first with reference to the suppression of the Catholic Association. Was it the intention of Government that the common law of the land, with reference to such Associations, should remain or not? He conceived that the Noble Duke might, with propriety, propose a law which should give to the Common Law of the Land, now applicable to all such bodies' another power to prevent the evil of this particular case. He was perfectly convinced that, if the regulations talked of were to be proposed, they would inconvenience the Constitution of the country, unless they considered in what manner another body of subjects was to be treated, He considered all other sects of Dissenters to be different from the Roman Catholics. Every other Dissenting Sect was a voluntary association; but the Catholics were members of a foreign body. The Roman Catholics of Ireland and of England are not distinct bodies, but parts of the great Roman Catholic Church. At the time when the Roman Catholic Religion was the Established Religion of the country, the Legislature thought fit to regulate the conduct of its Members—he meant even the Ecclesiastical Members of that Church. The Legislature was competent to do all that was required to prevent any pressing mischief to the country; and he considered the proposed measure a very important one. What was the cause of the present state of Spain and Portugal? Was it not the power of those great establishments which formed no part of the original Roman Catholic Church—the Monastic establishments? Did the Noble Duke mean to say that Monastic Institutions were, in future, to be authorised by law in this country and in Ireland? Did he mean that the Order of Jesuits should remain in this country? and did he mean that Catholic Bishops were to be endowed without any Statute of Mortmain? He (Lord Redesdale) conceived that the nature of the Catholic religion would not be interfered with at all in prohibiting monasteries, because the monastic institution had formed no part of the original Catholic Church. It was a modern institution, and had been found most mischievous in every country in which it had been permitted. He ventured to hope that feelings of the Noble Lords, and of the whole country, were against such an institution. It became the Government of this country, if they were resolved to bring forward the measure they intimated, to do all in their power to prevent the alarm which was felt on the subjects to which he had alluded. Such an alarm might and would go to a very serious length, and it was only prudent for his Majesty's Government to bring forward every measure in a manner which might tend to quiet the minds of the Protestant part of the population of the country. They ought at least to be made certain that their religion would not be put in danger. What was the language now used in Ireland, even amongst the highest in situation in the Roman Catholic Church? They said, that they were preparing to sweep the pestilent hierarchy of Protestantism from the face of the earth. Was such language to be endured? Was power to be given to such persons to effect what they threatened? The Government must put down that spirit in the Catholic Church. It remained in Ireland—it had desolated Spain, and had produced such inconvenience in Portugal. This was a very difficult task. The Parliament in the last Session, had thought proper to admit Dissenters from the Church generally. When he had given his negative to that measure, it was on the impression of the danger of similar proceedings in favour of the Catholics. He had been less adverse to the Dissenters, because, although they were numerous, they were a divided body. They were divided into sects almost without end, and each of the sects was a distinct and separate body. They were not combined in the manner of the Catholics—they were not under such subjection to their Priesthood, nor were they connected with any Foreign Power. When the Catholic religion was the religion of the country, the Parliament had taken upon itself to regulate the correspondence between the Church of England and that part of the Church which was at Rome. The Bishop of Rome claimed to be Bishop of the Christian Church, and, consequently, asserted the right to regulate the Common Hall. This would still be the case if individuals were to be at liberty to correspond with Foreign Powers, without the restraint of Government. This subject caused much and serious consideration, and the Dissenters were as much alarmed as any other description of Protestants.

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt convinced that their Lordships would not expect from him any further details as to what were the intentions of his Majesty's Government with respect to the subject they were about to bring forward for the consideration of the House. His Majesty had been pleased to announce his desire, that Parliament should take into its consideration the question of settling the Roman Catholic disabilities, and all points affecting the Catholic subjects of the realm; and he had pointed out the particular manner in which the question of such disabilities were to be taken into consideration. When he (the Duke of Wellington) had stated what was the general purport of the measure which his Majesty's servants had intended to propose, it was evident that he was aware that Parliament always meant to adhere to that paramount principle which his Majesty was determined to preserve inviolate. It was really plain that Government was well provided in the principle to which the Noble Lord had adverted. If the Noble and Learned Lord would discuss his points when the measure was before the House, the Government might derive the utmost advantage from his assistance. Having said thus much in reply to the Noble and Learned Lord, he must advert to what had fallen from the Noble Baron, his friend on the Cross-bench. The Noble Baron had accused him of want of candour in bringing forward this measure. In reply, he must remind the House, that on the several occasions he had invariably stated his great anxiety to see a settlement of the question. He had always added that he considered a period of tranquillity necessary, in order to be able to bring about the object. He considered tranquility especially necessary, because he wished to conciliate to the Question, those whom he knew to be adverse to it—that class of persons from whom the Noble Lord anticipated such numerous addresses. What he now wanted the House to do was, what he was aware would not lead to the tranquility which he so much desired. It was, however, his wish to conciliate, as much as possible, the people of this country to the measure he had been induced to adopt in Ireland. The Noble Dukes on the Cross-bench (the Duke of Newcastle) had stated to the House, that the measure about to be proposed was inconsistent with the Constitution of the Country, as established at the era of the Revolution. If Government were about to propose what was to introduce a predominant Catholic power into Parliament, he should say he was then doing what was inconsistent with the Constitution; but he was doing no such thing. Ministers were as adverse to every tendency to that result, as those who opposed them. Would any man pretend to say, that a Catholic power did not now exist in this country and in Ireland? Government was not introducing any Catholic power into Ireland—for that power was acknowledged to exist—and it required a measure like that now proposed, to balance it. He entreated Noble Lords to look at the situation of the country. No Government could go on in the situation of the country—in the existing state of Ireland, and he might add, in the existing state of public opinion on the Catholic Question. His opinion was, that it was the wish of a majority in both countries, that the question should be settled. On this conviction, he had with the concurrence of his friends, brought forward the measure for their Lordships' consideration, and he entreated the House to give time to bring the measure forward in a manner in which they could obtain his Majesty's assent and the approbation of the country.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN; I do not mean, on this occasion, to trespass on your Lordships' time at any great length; but I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without making a few observations on the matters which have been presented to our consideration, by his Majesty's Speech. The last topic in that Speech—the state of Ireland—is unquestionably by far, the most important and the most valuable portion of it, and it relates to a subject which has engaged the deepest attention of the whole nation for many months past. But, vast and paramount as is the importance of the subject of the state of Ireland, and the consideration of the measures which may be best calculated to introduce peace, prosperity, and contentment among the mass of the population of that country, we must not allow ourselves to be so far engrossed by this great object of domestic policy as entirely to forget that there exists a continent of Europe. The topics to which the Speech directs our attention, with reference to our foreign policy, or some of them at least, are also of the utmost importance. These will afterwards be discussed at great length; but even now they ought not to be dismissed without some observations. First, as to the war which now rages in the East of Europe between Russia and Turkey. I am truly sorry that the efforts of his Majesty's Ministers to put an end to that war have not been more successful. I am sorry that they have not better succeeded in averting the apprehension of those horrors with which such a war must be attended, if it should disturb the general peace of Europe. But I admit that I do not know any measures more calculated to avert such horrors than the policy which was pursued last year, founded on the Treaty of July, 1826, and carrying into effect the determination to compel by force the cessation of hostilities in Greece [hear, hear!]. I regard that policy, and the efforts which have resulted from it, with the highest approbation. It is a line of policy which has given the fullest sanction to the Treaty, notwithstanding the allegations of some that it would be interfering with the strongest principles of national policy to take possession of any portion of the dominions of our most faithful, most ancient, and most enlightened Ally, with a view to the pacification of Greece, and putting an end to the inhuman warfare which was waged in that country. It was an act of sound policy and plain justice to take possession of the Morea, although by some it was considered as a gross and abominable outrage; and I cannot help admiring the delicacy of my Noble Friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who sent one of those who had so decidedly disapproved of the interference of the three Powers with the Grecian part of the Ottoman Empire out of the way to another scene of diplomacy, that he might not be an eye witness of so unceremonious an outrage on our most most ancient, most faithful, and most enlightened Ally, the sight of which could not to him be very agreeable. But the Noble Person to whom I am alluding has been spared, by the delicacy of my Noble Friend opposite, the painful task of aiding and abetting a proceeding which he must regard as a gross outrage, but one which I consider as doing the highest honour to the French Government. The decisive step of the occupation of the Morea by the French, was, under the circumstances, a proof of the high honour and military energy of that people; and what was better than military energy, it was a proof of disinterested principle in the French Government, and a measure which, executed as it was, justly entitled the nation to the respect and admiration of the civilised world. Travelling farther westward, I cannot help alluding to the policy which has been pursued with respect to Portugal. I am most unwilling, at present, to enter upon the details of the measures which appear to have been adopted, with respect to that country; but I am anxious that the proper explanations should be given on that head, and that it should be made to appear, that the correspondence of the Government of this country with the head of the House of Braganza has

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET.] THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

been carried on in the most amicable manner, and with the prospect of leading to the most beneficial results It is my most earnest desire that explanations may be given which will convince unprejudiced persons, that the Government of this country cannot justly be charged either with a want of hospitality or unfeeling cruelty to those brave and excellent persons who have persevered, under every difficulty and discouragement, in performing their duty to their lawful young and unfortunate Sovereign. On that point I wish for a full and satisfatory explanation; and I am far from saying that a satisfactory explanation may not be given. I now come to that most important topic which is touched upon at the close of his Majesty's Speech—the settlement of Ireland; a measure which was an absolutely indispensable preliminary to the good government, the happiness, and the prosperity of that country. When I see that a great good is in view, there is nobody that is less disposed to inquire critically and scrupulously into the motives of those by whom the measures for effecting that great good are to be proposed. It is sufficient for me to see that there is a real and *bona fide* intention to adopt a course which must be attended with the most beneficial consequences, and I have no desire to pry too curiously into motives, nor to examine more critically than my duty compels me to do into details. It is a high gratification to me that now, at last, after Parliament has for so many years turned a deaf ear to the complaints of so many millions of his Majesty's subjects, the attention of the legislature is at length to be seriously called to this most essential topic of the settlement of Ireland—a topic so essential, that when once the minds of men shall be turned, in good earnest, to the investigation, it is impossible that it should terminate in any other than one way [hear, hear !]. and more particularly so when the consideration of the subject is recommended to Parliament by his Majesty's Ministers. I have always said, that this was the most proper mode of bringing the measure forward, and it will be recollected that before I myself brought the subject under your Lordship consideration with reference to the various Petitions which lay on your Lordship Table calling for the final settlement of this most momentous question, I always inquired, in the first place, whether it was the intention of this Majesty's Ministers to submit any proposition to the Legislature for that purpose. I do not go that length of a Noble Lord who said, that every act of grace and favour ought to emanate from the Crown; but I do say, that acts of grace and favour do come with peculiar grace and propriety from the Crown [hear.]. A Noble Lord had said, that if the Catholics were to be admitted to all the privileges of the Constitution as fully and freely as the Protestants, then the King, as a Protestant, would have no security for his Crown. But it is because none but a Protestant can hold the Crown, that I see nothing dangerous in the removal of Catholic disabilities [hear, hear !], since a Protestant Sovereign will have a selection of the great officers of State, and all the most influential servants of the Crown, so that the highest security will exist for the safety of the Protestant Establishments of this country [hear, hear!] But it is said, that it is necessary, as a preliminary, to put down the Catholic Association. I hold with my Noble Friend near me, that the short way to carry that into effect is to remove the Roman Catholic disabilities. I hope the Noble Duke will succeed in his object; but it will be by his second measure, and not by his first. He cannot but remember, that other Ministers have attempted to put down these Associations, but that they have not succeeded. Lord Liverpool, particularly, attempted it, but failed. But was it from want of ability in Lord Liverpool that he failed? Was it from want of zeal and perseverance? Or was it from want of zeal, perseverance, & ability, in the Noble Marquess, who was then under his Majesty, at the head of the Irish Government, that the suppression could not be effected? I thought, at the time when these measures of suppression were under consideration, and I expressed my opinion, that they must prove utterly inefficacious, because they did not go to the root of the evil [hear, hear !], and because the Roman Catholics had another way of giving vent to their grievance. You may as well attempt to extinguish a volcano by sweeping away the cinders, here and there, from its crater, as to suppress these associations by direct coercive measures and if you could succeed, the flames would burst out in a far more dangerous way in another quarter, though not in a way so open and visible. You may imprison the Catholic Association in the Castle of Dublin, or in a dungeon in any other situation; but it is a far safer mode of giving vent to the feelings of public discontent than that fire which for a times moulder in the dark, to burst out at last with a more terrific conflagation. No man can be more sinsible than I am of the evils of an irresponsible body exeisting in the country, veering with every gust and breath of popular feelings. But the way to put an end to that state of things is to give a more constitutional vent to the popular feeling—to bring the Roman Catholics to this and the other House of Parliament, where the feelings of the mass of the community may have vent, by discussion and collision of sentiment in Parliament. That is the mode of suppressing the Catholic Association. I concur with the Noble Lord who seconded the Address, & who spoke so warmly and with so much good sense, and who had the advantage of the knowledge derived from experience in the performance of his duties in Ireland, that the effect of removing the Catholic disabilities will be to dissolve the Association. Let it be remembered that the Association springs out of repeated refusals on your part to consider the grievances of which the Catholic population complain. In 1812 you refused to listen to their complaints, and to consider them with a view to a remedy, and you had then no Association. In 1819 you refused to listen to their complaints, and you had then no Association. It was when you repeatedly turned a deaf ear to their Petitions and complaints that at length the discontent of the people of Ireland found a vent through the Association; and now that the majority which before opposed them are willing seriously and *bonafide* to take the subject into consideration, the Association will soon dissolve of itself; and I hope we shall not much longer see this portentous contest between religion and property. It is only to be regretted that the settlement of this momentous question did not take place long before this time. What immense good would have been effected if the advice of Mr. Pitt had been followed at the time of the Union—an advice which did more honour to his memory as a Stateman than any other advice which he gave, or act which he did during the long period of his administration. The time, however, has at length come when a gratifying prospect is afforded of having that momentous question settled which has so much agitated the country for these ten years past, and any measure which gives any rational hope of carrying that most desirable object into effect shall have my most sincere, and warmest support. I feel confident that it is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose the consideration of the subject, with a view to a termination favourable to the Catholics. I feel confident of this from the words of the Speech, and from the nature of the subject itself; for it would be madness, and something worse than madness, to hold out these hopes to the great body of the Catholics, and then to throw them back again upon discontent [hear!]. There is now an absolute necessity to enter upon the discussion with the serious & *bona fide* intention to come to a result favourable to the claims of the millions of the Roman Catholic population. The subject has often been unsuccessfully discussed on the Petitions of the Catholics, but now, with the support of his Majesty's Ministers, there is every reasonable prospect of a succeesful termination, and thus the greater, and most permanent good will be effected for this country [hear!].

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, the Noble Marquess had not adverted to some other measures mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, for which he was not more responsible than his colleagues, but in which he might, from the situation he held, be thought more interested; and he rose for the purpose of expressing his readiness to give access to every species of information concerning our foreign policy, and to say that he was ready to enter into the closest examination of every part of that policy, particularly the course we had pursued respecting Portugal. He was quite ready to give every information, and enter into any explanation that was necessary, to justify what had been done; and he was then sure that our foreign policy would receive from the Noble Marquess the same praise which he had bestowed on the other subjects mentioned in his Majesty's Speech. The Noble Marquess would find, & their Lordships would find, that what had been done respecting that country was strictly consistent with the principle of justice. His Lordship again expressed his readiness, and even his anxiety, to meet any investigation into that or any other part of our foreign policy the Noble Marquess might think proper to institute.

The question that the Address be agreed to, was then put by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and carried *nem. con.*

Their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes past Nine.

LITERATURE.

(From the Courier, January. 1.)

We have seen the first number of a new monthly publication, entitled *The United Service Journal*, and dedicated, as its name imports, to naval and military subjects. It is edited, we believe, by professional men, and its contents leave no doubt that gentlemen of both services intend to make it the vehicle of their recollections of the past and their observations on all that can illustrate history and advance their respective sciences. The present number promises much. We have extracted from it an account (by an eye-witness) of Waterloo *before* and *after* the battle, which is highly interesting.

Sunday morning was ushered in by one of the most dreadful tempests I ever remember. The crashing of thunder was followed by the roar of cannon, which was now distinctly heard from the ramparts, and it is not possible to describe the fearful effect of this apparent mockery of heaven. I never before felt so forcibly the feebleness of man. The rain was tremendous—the sky looked like that in Poussin's picture of the Deluge, and a heavy black cloud spread like the wings of a monstrous vulture, over Brussels. The wounded continued to arrive the whole of Saturday night and Sunday morning, in a condition which defies description. They appeared to have been dragged for miles through oceans of mud; their clothes were torn, their caps and feathers cut to pieces, and their shoes and boots trodden off. The accounts they brought were vague and disheartening—in fact, we could only ascertain that the Duke of Wellington had late on Saturday taken up his position at Waterloo, and that there he meant to wait the attack of the French. That this attack had commenced we needed not to be informed as the roar of the cannon became every instant more distinct, till we even fancied that it shook the town. The wounded represented the field of battle as a perfect quagmire, and their appearance testified the truth of their assertions. About two o'clock a fresh alarm was excited by the horses, which had been put in requisition to draw the baggage waggons, being suddenly galloped through the town. We fancied this a proof of defeat, but the fact was simply thus—the peasants from whom the horses had been taken, finding the drivers of the waggons absent from their posts, seized the opportunity to cut the traces, and gallop off with their cattle.

As this explanation, however, was not given till the following day, we thought that all was over; the few British adherents who had remained were in despair, and tri-coloured cockades were suspended from every house. Even I, for the first time, lost all courage, and my only consolation was the joy of Annette. "England cannot be much injured by the loss of a single battle," thought I; "and as for me, it is of little consequence whether I am a prisoner on patrole, or a mere wanderer at pleasure. I may easily resign myself to my fate; but this poor girl would break her heart if she lost her lover, for he is every thing to her." In this manner I reasoned, but in spite of my affected philosophy, I could not divest myself of all natural feeling; and when about six o'clock we heard that the French had given way, and that the Prussians had eluded Grouché, and were rapidly advancing to the field, I quite forgot poor Annette, and thanked God with all my heart. At eight o'clock there was no longer any doubt of our success, for a battalion of troops marched into the town, and brought intelligence that the Duke of Wellington had gained a complete victory, and that the French were flying, closely pursued by the Prussians.

Sunday night was employed in enthusiastic rejoicing. The tri-coloured cockades had all disappeared, and the British colours were hoisted from every window. The great bell of St. Gudule tolled, to announce the event to the surrounding neighbourhood; and some of the English, who had only hidden themselves, ventured to re-appear. The only alloy to the universal rapture which prevailed, was the number of the wounded; the houses were insufficient to contain half; and the churches and public buildings were littered down with straw for their reception. The body of the Duke of Brunswick, who fell at Quatre Bras, was brought in on Saturday, and taken to the quarters he had occupied near the Chateu de Lacken. I was powerfully affected when I saw the corpse of one whom I had so lately marked as blooming with youth and health; but my eyes soon became accustomed to horrors.

On Monday morning, June 19th, I hastened to the field of battle; I was compelled to go through the forest de Soignes, for the road was so completely choked up as to be impassable; and I had not proceeded far before I stumbled over the dead body of a Frenchman, which was lying on its face amongst the grass. The corpse was so frightfully disfigured, and so smeared with mud and gore, that I felt horror struck; but when, on advancing a little farther, I saw hundreds, and in less than an hour thousands of slain, I found my pity for individuals merge in the general mass, and that the more I saw the less I felt; so true it is, that habit reconciles every thing.

The dead required no help; but thousands of wounded, who could not help themselves, were in want of every thing; their features, swollen by the sun and rain, looked livid and bloated. One poor fellow had a ghastly wound across his lower lip, which gaped wide, and showed his teeth and gums, as though a second and unnatural mouth had opened below the first. Another, quite blind from a gash across his eyes sat upright, gasping for breath, and murmuring. "De l'eau! de l'eau!" The anxiety for water was indeed most distressing. The German "Vaser! vaser!" and the French "De l'eau! de l'eau!" still seem sounding in my ears. I am convinced that hundreds must have perished from thirst alone, and they had no hope of assistance for even humane persons were afraid of approaching the scene of blood, lest they should be taken in requisition to bury the dead; almost every person who came near being pressed into that most disgusting and painful service.

This general burying was truly horrible; large square holes were dug about six feet deep and thirty or forty fine young fellows stripped to their skins were thrown into each pell mell, and then covered over in so slovenly a manner, that sometimes a hand or foot peeped through the earth. One of these holes was preparing as I passed, and the followers of the army were stripping the bodies before throwing them into it, whilst some Russian Jews were assisting in the spoliation of the dead, by chiseling out their teeth an operation which they performed with the most brutal indifference. The clinking hammers of these wretches jarred horribly upon my ears, and mingled strangely with the occasional report of pistols, which seemed echoing each other at stated intervals, from different corners of the field. I could not divine the meaning of these shouts, till I was informed that they proceeded from the Belgians, who were killing the wounded horses. Hundreds of these fine creatures were, indeed, galloping over the plain, kicking and plunging apparently mad with pain whilst the poor wounded wretches who saw them coming, and could not get out of the way, shrieked in agony, and tried to shrink back to escape from them, but in vain.

Soon after, I saw an immense horse (one of the Scotch Greys) dash towards a Colonel of the Imperial Guards, who had had his legs shattered; the horse was frightfully wounded, and part of a broken lance still rankled in one of its wounds. It rushed snorting and plunging past the Frenchmen, and I shall never forget his piercing cry as it approached. I flew instantly to the spot, but ere I reached it the man was dead; for though I do not think the horse had touched him, the terror he felt had been too much for his exhausted frame.

Sickened with the immense heaps of slain, which spread in all directions as far as the eye could reach, I was preparing to return, when as I was striding over the dead and dying, and meditating on the horrors of war, my attention was attracted by a young Frenchman, who was lying on his back, apparently at the last gasp. There was something in his countenance which interested me, and I fancied, though I knew not when, or where, that I had seen him before. Some open letters were lying around, and one was yet grasped in his hand as though he had been reading it to the last moment. My eyes fell upon the words "Mon cher fils," in a female hand, and I felt interested for the fate of so affectionate a son.

When I left home in the morning, I had put a flask of brandy and some biscuit into my pocket in the hope that I might be useful to the wounded, but when I gazed on the countless multitude which strewed the field, I felt discouraged from attempting to relieve them. Chance had now directed my attention to one individual, and I was resolved to try to save his life. His thigh was broken, and he was badly wounded on the left wrist, but the vital parts were untouched, and his exhaustion seemed to arise principally from loss of blood.

I poured a few drops of brandy into his mouth, and crumbling my biscuit contrived to make him swallow a small particle. The effects of the dose were soon visible; his eyes half opened and a faint tinge of colour spread over his cheek. I administered a little more, and it revived him so much that he tried to sit upright. I raised him, and contriving to place him in such a manner as to support him against the dead body of a horse, I put the flask and biscuit by his side, and departed in order to procure assistance to remove him.

I recollected that a short time before, I had seen a smoke issuing from a deep ditch, and that my olfactory nerves had been saluted by savoury smell as I passed. Guided by these indications, I retraced my steps to the spot, and found some Scotch soldiers sheltered by a hedge, very agreeably employed in cooking a quantity of beefsteaks over a wood fire, in a French cuirass!! I was exceedingly diverted at this novel kind of frying pan, which served also as a dish; and after begging permission to dip a biscuit in their gravy for the benefit of my patient, I told my tale, and was gratified by the eagerness which they manifested to assist me; one ran to catch a horse with a soft Hussar saddle (there were hundreds galloping over the field), and the rest went with me to the youth, whom we found surprisingly recovered, though he was still unable to speak. The horse was brought, and as we raised the young Frenchman to put him upon it, his vest opened, and his "livret" fell out. This is a little book which every French soldier is obliged to carry, and which contains an account of his name, age, pay, accoutrements, and service. I picked it up, and offered it to my patient—but the young man murmured the name of "Annette," and fainted.—

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—JAN. 26.

THE AMERICAN MILLWOOD.

[From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.]

SWEARINGEN AND HIS PARAMOUR

We have verbally heard, through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that George Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Alleghany county, Md. in September last, was recently taken near the Red River, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper (who is also a postmaster), at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Governor Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster, collecting a few neighbours, went in pursuit, and overtook them in two or three hours.

From another source, we have heard the following history of Rachel Cunningham, to whom Lillo's Millwood, in the tragedy of *George Barnwell*, cannot hold a candle. She was brought up at Bedford, Pa. where she was probably early initiated into the corruptions of that (during the watering season) fashionble and licentious place. Of her early history, however, we have heard nothing, except that her person was perfectly lovely, and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence.

Possessing perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a woman in the most wanton freaks of Nature's workmanship—rivalling, perhaps, the fabled nymphs of Cyprus; she visited Franklin County, Pa., where the first act of the drama may be said to have opened. She there ensnared the affections of a M. L——, one of the most wealthy and hitherto respectable merchants of that county, and effected a separation between himself and wife. Stung at length with remorse, he summoned sufficient courage to break the spell which bound him, and, by a successful stratagem, effected through the aid of one of his clerks, he succeeded in extricating himself.

The scene now shifted to Pittsburg, where the heroine of the drama soon captivated a wealthy blacksmith, the proprietor also of an extensive livery-stable, whose infidelity threw his wife into a frenzy, and caused her in a moment of revenge and desperation to set fire to her husband's possessions, by which his extensive stables and forty horses were consumed. This effected the wife's desires, and the modern Millwood was again cast upon the world.

The scene next shifts to Harrisburgh, the capital of Pennsylvania, where she soon formed an amour with Judge F——, a name foremost in the list of debauchees and profligates in that staid and exemplary state. The consequence of which was another matrimonial separation. Her reason for leaving the Judge we do not remember, nor is it material.

The fourth act finds her in Hagerstown, Md., where she speedily entrapped in her toils the Sheriff of the county, George Van Sevearingen, who has frequently been heard to say, that he never knew or felt the raptures of love until he looked upon this syren, and that he never could gaze upon her without his whole frame being wrought up to the highest state of bewildering excitement. To her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honour, fame; for her he became a felon, and for her he will probably die a felon's death.

The fifth and last act is yet to be performed. The materials are at hand—the dungeon scene—the gallows—the executioner—the assembled multitude—the dying speech, and the slow but certain triumph of justice.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 27.

PRINCE POLIGNAC.

The public begin to recover from the alarm caused by the arrival of Prince Polignac. The most accredited version to-day almost agrees with the explanations given by the Ministerial journals of the sudden appearance of this personage, whose position at Court gives him a strange importance. It is said that M. Portalis, while transacting business with the King as Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his regret that an Ambassador at London could not be united with M. de Montemart, so that a consultation might be held upon the best measures to be pursued with respect to the affairs of the East, and that a dispatch was immediately sent off to Prince Polignac. The Courier was sent off to London before the other Ministers had any knowledge of the circumstance, and they were very much astonished at learning what had taken place.

It had just been decided that the department of Foreign Affairs could not be left vacant while the Chamber was sitting; and that it was therefore highly necessary to appoint a successor to M. de la Ferronays before the Session commenced The conjuncture was a favorable one, and no intrigues were spared, in order to procure the appointment of M. de Polignac. It is said, that Ministers being unprovided with a successor, felt that they were in danger of losing their places if they did not repulse the enemy. Not one of them could think of allying himself separately with the accredited Representative of the Congregation, and they put the best face they could upon the matter.

P. S. A machination not less audacious than the one in question was spoken of last night, though not quite so hostile to public liberty. M. de Martignac has just written to M. Ravez to return to Paris immediately. What is now in agitation is not the clandestine introduction of a man of the Congregation into the Ministry, but a change of system, supported by the centre right, of the Chamber of Deputies. The workers of this manœuvre imagine, it is said, that they can rely upon a floating fraction of the Chamber, which, by changing from the left to the right centre, would scare a majority in the latter. It would then only be necessary to count votes, and to compose a Ministry, the members of which could reckon upon a certain number of adherents. M. Ravez apparently is assigned a place in the new combination. M. de Peyronal (*l'homme d'interim*) would, according to this arrangement, be appointed Provisional Minister for Foreign Affairs, the portfolio being secured to him, with the Peerage, if the project should succeed. This case, however failing, it will be seen that the party of M. de Polignac would not be entirely destroyed.—*Journal de Commerce.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 28,

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, who accompanies the Duke of Northumberland to Ireland as his Private Secretary, owes that and other more substantial obligations to an early college friendship which existed between the parties. *The House of Percy possesses the Advowson of, perhaps, the most valuable Living in England in Lay Patronage.* On this Living becoming vacant some years ago, the late Duke offered it in the first instance to his relation, the present Bishop of Carlisle, by whom it was declined; it was then, in conformity with the avowed wishess but not at the express application of Lord Percy, given to the present incumbent, Mr. Sutherland. If we are not misinformed (and we shall be happy if, on this point, we have been misinformed), the Private Secretary of the new Lord Lieutenant belongs to the High Church and Ultra-Tory Party. We fear this, if true, augurs badly for the interests that are just committed to the guidance of his patron.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan 29.

We received last night by Express the Speech of the King of France on Tuesday last, on opening the Chambers. His Majesty commences with assuring them that his satisfaction at meeting them again is the more lively, as he has *pleasing communications to make to them*; and the assurances he receives from his Allies offer him a pledge that, notwithstanding the events in the East, *peace will not be disturbed in the rest of Europe.*

After recounting what has been done to give effect to the Treaty of the 6th of July, he alludes to the recall of the French troops from Spain, the hostilities with Algiers, and the relations with the States of South America, and winds up his notice of Foreign Affairs by a somewhat theatrical declaration, that "he shall never forgot that the glory of France is a sacred deposit and that the honour of being the guardian of it is the fairest prerogative of my Crown." It is not given to every Sovereign to have glory in a sacred deposit, and Frenchmen, as well as other people, who play at bowls, must expect rubbers. As success cannot always be commanded by either Emperors or Kings, and few people (are the French an exception?) do not usually consider defeat glorious, a more modest language might not be unbecoming even in the mouth of a King of France. The *glory* of France! The glory of a Fiddlestick!

His Most Christian Majesty gives a favourable account of the industry of France; but observes, that *some branches of their agriculture and commerce are suffering*; but he adds, "I hope it will be possible for *me* to lessen the evil, if I shall not be able to cure it." What would be thought of a President of the United States, who should tell the people that, if *he* could not cure, he hoped he should be able to lessen their evils? The assumption of power over the prosperity of the country justifies the people in attributing their miseries to Government. It would have been more prudent if he had told the Chambers that inquiries had been instituted into the causes of the distress, and that he hoped they would concur with him in endeavouring, if possible, to relieve it.

His Majesty is quite an optimist with respect to the high prices of food. "The subsistence of all (he says) is assured; and if the price of corn, while it augments the prosperity of the landholders, increases for a moment the distresses of the indigent, Providence has created beneficence to relieve those who suffer." We much doubt, however, whether the sufferers will be as much pleased with this logic as the agriculturists.

His Majesty concludes with announcing the measures which are to be submitted to the Chambers. Some of them relate to religion, others to the regulation of the army. The most important is a new Municipal Law, which, while it allows scope to the Communes and Municipalities, shall, at the same time, give to the Executive the power necessary for the securing the safety of the whole.

The Revence of last year has exceeded the estimates.

It will be observed, that the allusion to foreign affairs, though tranquillising, is quite general. There is not the smallest notice of any measures, either taken, or contemplated, with a view to put an end to the hostilities between the Russians and Turks.

So much for his Majesty's Speech. The Paris Papers of Monday, and the *Gazette de France*, dated Tuesday, contain little that is possessed of interest. The *Constitutionnel* says, that neither M. de Polignac, or M. de Renneval will be the new Minister; that M. de Portalis fills the office for the interim.

We know of nothing which so much detracts from the power of writers, as the practice of abusing or praising every measure, according to the source whence it originates. The French Journals are, we think, too much characterised by this disposition to praise or blame *en masse*. As an instance, the *Constitutionnel* attacks with great bitterness some new regulations promulgated by the Director-General of the Indirect Contributions, respecting the marriages of the supernumerary clerks, who must obtain the consent of the Administration. The Journalist, with indignant eloquence, commences by observing, that "Hitherto wise Governments have always favoured marriage; encouragements and favours were even granted to fathers of families." Wise Governments may save themselves the trouble of encouraging what men are sufficiently inclined to do, if they can support families. The Director of the Administration of Indirect Taxes no doubt considers the allowance of the Supernumerary Clerks not equal to the maintence of a family; and having little doubt that the French King will never be in want of subjects from any aversion to marriage, wishes to trust the gathering of the taxes to persons who can only maintain families by dishonesty. Soldiers must also obtain the consent of their officers to marriage, but we have never heard this regulation objected to.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 29.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Jan. 27.—To-day his Majesty opened the Session of the Chambers in the Louvre.

After the usual preliminary ceremonies had been gone through, and the Pees and Deputies had taken their seats, his Majesty delivered the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen,

"I am happy in seeing you every year assemble round my Throne, to promote, in concert with me, the great interests of my people.

"This satisfaction is the more lively on the present occasion, as I have pleasing communications to make to you, and important labours to intrust to you.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The assurances I receive from my Allies offer me a pledge, that, notwithstanding the events which have desolate the East, peace will not be disturbed in the rest of Europe. To hasten the pacification of Greece, I have, in concert with England and Russia, sent to the Morea a division of my troops. At the sight of some thousand of Frenchmen, determined to accomplish their noble task, that celebrated country, too long ravaged, has been restored to peace and security. There as at Navarino, the union of the flags has proved to the world the respect of the three Crowns for the faith of Treaties; and my soldiers take pleasure in recounting the sincere support which they have found in the English Navy.

"A formal Declaration notified to the Porte, has placed the Morea and the neighbouring Islands under the protection of the Three Powers.

"This solemn act will suffice to render a protracted occupation unnecessary. I continue to assist the Greeks, to rebuild their ruins, and my ships to bring back to them those Christian slaves whom the pious generosity of France has restored to their country and to liberty.

"So many cares will not prove vain. I have reason to believe that the Porte, more enlightened, will cease to oppose the Treaty of the 6th of July; and it may be hoped that this first arrangement will not be lost for the re-establishment of peace in the East.

"The situation of Spain has allowed me to recall the troops which I had left at the disposal of his Catholic Majesty. My soldiers have returned to their country, after having received from the inhabitants of all the countries through which they have passed testimonies of esteem and regret, due to their excellent discipline; considerable sums have been advanced to the Spanish Government; a Convention has just been signed to regulate the re-payment of them.

"The hope which I still retain of obtaining from the Dey of Algiers a just reparation, has retarded measures which I may be obliged to take in order to punish him, but I shall neglect nothing to protect the French commerce from insult and piracy; and striking examples have already taught the Algerines, that it is neither easy nor prudent to brave the vigilance of my naval force.

"Engagements, contracted by an ancient French Colony, had ceased to be executed. After having convinced myself that this inexecution was the result of inability, I have consented to open with it a more efficacious negociation, for the interests of the Colonies and of commerce.

"Many of my subjects have suffered by the measures taken by the Emperor of Brazil, in his war with the Republic of Buenos Ayres; some of their vessels have been captured. The convention which I have just ratified, while it confirms, with respect to the right of blockade, a conservatory principle always maintained by France, insures to them the restitution of their property and an indemnity proportioned to their loss. On this occasion, as on all others, I owe praises to the French Marine, which shews itself worthy of its noble mission.

"The successive shocks which have agitated some of the new States of South America have left the political situation of those States uncertain, and rendered it difficult to form regular relations with them. The moment is, doubtless, not far distant when I shall be able to give to these relations a stability advantageous to my subjects: meantime I have appointed Consuls to watch over their interests.

"Such Gentlemen, is the happy state of our relations with foreign Powers. Whatever may be the events that the future reserves for us, I shall certainly never forget that the glory of France is a sacred deposit, and that the honour of being the guardian of it is the fairest prerogative of my Crown.

"Order and peace prevail in the interior. French industry, * already so justly appreciated, is daily distinguished by new improvements. Some branches of our agriculture and commerce are suffering; but I hope that it will be possible for me to lessen the evil, if I should not be called to cure it.

"The long inclemency of the sessions, and the unfavourable delay which the harvest experienced, awakened for some weeks the solicitude of my Government. Distressing doubts with respect to the state of our resources have been speedily dispelled by more possitive information. The subsistence of all is assured; and if the price of corn, while it augments the prosperity of the landholders, increases for a moment the distress of the indigent, Providence has created beneficence to relieve those who suffer.

"The Press, freed from restraints, enjoys entire liberty. If licentiousness, its fatal enemy, still shews itself, under the cover of a generous and confiding law, public good sense, which becomes more firm and enlightened, does justice to its aberrations; and the Magistracy, faithful to its noble traditions, knows its duties, and will always fulfil them.

"The necessity of placing the religion of our fathers in security against any attacks—to maintain in my kingdom the execution of the laws, and at the same time to insure among us the perpetuity of Priesthood, have induced me after mature reflection, to prescribe measures which I have felt to be necessary. These measures have been executed with that prudent firmness which reconciles the obedience due to the laws, the respect due to religion, and the just regard to which its Ministers are entitled. Communications will be made to you on the state of our finances. You will be happy to learn that the Estimates of the Revenue for 1828 have been exceeded. This increasing prosperity has not relaxed the system of economy in which my Government endeavours daily to advance farther, without, however, forgetting that useful expence is also necessary.

"Numerous labours will occupy the Session, which is opened to-day. You will have to discuss a case which is destined for the army, and deserves serious attention. The law on the endowment of the Chamber of Peers, and many other laws worthy of your whole attention, will be presented to you. A serious and important project will, above all, call for your solicitude. It has been long since acknowledge, that there is a necessity for a new municipal departmental law, the whole of which shall be in harmony with our institutions. The most difficult questions are connected with this organization. It ought to secure to the communes and to the departments a just share in the management of their interests; but it must at the same time preserve the protecting and moderating power which brings to the Crown the full scope of action and force which public order requires. I have caused a project, which will be presented to you, to be prepared with care. I invite all the meditations of your wisdom to this project, & I confide the discussion of it to your love of the public good, and to your fidelity. Every day gives me fresh proofs of the affection of my people, and enhances the sacredness of the obligation which I have contracted to dedicate myself to their happiness. This noble task, which you, Gentlemen, will assist me to fulfil, must daily become more easy. Experience has dispelled the charm of insensate theories. France, like yourselves, knows on what basis it happiness reposes, and those who should seek it any where but in the sincere union of the Royal authority, and of the liberties which the Charter has consecrated, would be openly disowned by it.

"You, Gentlemen, are called upon to render this union more close and more solid. You will accomplish this happy mission like faithful subjects, and loyal Frenchmen, and your efforts will be equally certain of the support of your King, and of the public gratitude."

* Meaning manufactures.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan 30.

We have received the following from a Lisbon Correspondent: "Lisbon, Jan. 17.—The Viscountes de ——, too well known as the Mrs. Clarke of the Peninsular war, and who has been for some time past the channel through which communications have been kept up between the Miguelites and the Ultras of the British Cabinet, continues to receive dispatches from a certain English Nobleman, which produce much more effect upon the person now at the head of affairs here, than the remonstrances of the British Consul, and the official notes of the Earl of Aberdeen. The Miguelites boast that, whatever may be the pretended displeasure of the British Cabinet at the conduct of Don Miguel, they are quite satisfied from their communications from this Lady and from the Viscount D'Asseca, that they are proceeding quite to the satisfaction of the Duke of Wellington. The partisans of the old Queen are carrying every thing their own way; Parez, the barber, has been made a Viscount; & Arras, who continues, I believe, to be the intimate friend of the English Lord ——, has been created by Miguel Count of Bastos, as a reward for his services to the Usurper. This man, who is 80 years of age, is Minister of Marine; and you may judge of his character by the fact, that he ordered a squadron to proceed to sea for the purpose of intercepting the Portuguese Refugees who lately left Falmouth, with instructions to give them no quarter, but to sink their vessels, and thus leave them to perish. The squadron, however, still remains in the Tagus, so that there is but little danger of their horrible orders being executed. The misery of this devoted country increases hourly; and the late attempt to overthrow the Government has added considerably to the number of Miguez's victims. It is rumoured that an individual, high in rank, has made such confessions as have led to the arrest of a great number of officers and non-commissioned officers; many have managed to escape. The marine corps has scarcely an officer left, if any. Civilians have shared the same fate; above 300 are said to have found their way to prison on this occasion, independent of those arrested in the provinces.—This instant a large batch has arrived from Evora, amongst which are 40 Clergymen."

Distress in Spitalfield's.—A soup shop was opened by some benevolent gentlemen, in Bricklane, on Saturday, and the following is the quantity of soup that has been distributed since that time to the poor weavers. There were delivered on,

Saturday	. . .	2717 quarts.
Monday	. . .	3874 —
Tuesday	. . .	4116 —
Wednesday	. . .	4829 —
Thursday (yesterday)	.	5376 —

In Bethnal-Green the distress is still more extensive and deplorable. Yesterday morning th three relieving overseers of that parish were obliged to leave their houses and go to the workhou

or the purpose of obtaining room for the applicants to stand in; and a few nights ago, at a meeting, Mr. Brutton, the vestry clerk, publicly declared that, independent of nearly 1,100 in the workhouse, there were besides 4,000 claimants.

THE GLOBE.—Feb 3.

"Letters were received this morning from Terceira, dated the 23d ult. The vessel with the first detachment of refugees had arrived out, but the number reported on Saturday appears to be an exaggerated statement; among the passengers were judges who had taken their passage from Oporto during the late disturbances.

"Letters from Terceira to-day confirm our statement that the English ministry had sent out a squadron to prevent the poor Portuguese refugees from landing at Terceira. The ships on this service are the *Pallas*, and we believe the *Challenger*; the *Badger* was previously cruizing off these Islands. The *Badger* had sailed 21st ult. to the eastward in company with a ship she had searched. The English squadron had been joined by the Portuguese vessels which we lately noticed as having sailed from the Tagus for the Western Isles, and this combined fleet, we have no doubt, will come in contact with the American vessels, and it is to be seen if they will commit such an outrage on the laws of nations as to assault and capture a neutral flag in the prosecution of a lawful voyage.

"The state of the island of Terceira is satisfactory. All the Miguelites have been shipped off; and seven persons, convicted of laying plots to deliver the island into hands of the Miguelite squadron, have been shot.

"This morning, such was the intensity of the frost, the Thames presented a complete surface of ice. Just at the turn of the tide the water is still for about a quarter of an hour, and in that time this morning the River was frozen over, and excited much surprise from the passengers."—

Lord Elden has resigned his seat on the Scotch Bench, and has been succeeded by John Fullerton, Esq. Advocate.

Several changes are spoken of as likely to take place on the Irish Bench. It was reported that the Lord Chancellor was about to retire, and Judge Burton, Lord Plunkett, the Attorney General or Mr. Saurin were spoken of as likely to succeed him.

The Chief Baron, Mr. O'Grady had avowed his intention of resigning at the close of the January terms. Mr. Doherty, the Solicitor General was mentioned as the probable successor.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Feb. 2.

FIRE.—TWO CHILDREN DESTROYED.

On Saturday last, about one o'clock, the neighbourhood of Drury-lane was thrown into a state of extreme alarm and confusion, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the house of Mr. Cooke, a tobacconist, No. 84, in that street. The flames were first observed in the second floor of the house, which was in the occupation of Thomas Perkins, a journeyman carpenter, who, with his wife and two children—one about four years of age, and the other about 18 months—had resided in the apartments about six months. The moment the discovery was made, the persons occupying the lower part of the premises ran into the street—a crowd collected, and some persons went for the engines, but no one present had courage to venture beyond the first floor of the house, though it was positively asserted that there were children in the second floor front room. A drunken sweep ran up stairs, but he was so much inebriated that he knew not what he was doing, and it was a miracle that he was not a victim to this temerity and folly. He made his way into the first floor, and for several minutes he was employed in endeavouring to throw out of the window an old bedstead, not worth five shillings. By an extraordinary effort he effected his object; but, in doing so, he overbalanced himself, and fell upon the back-window below, and from thence rolled into the street, amidst the shouts and huzzas of an immence mob who appeared to be quite in raptures on witnessing the serio-comic event. The fire-engines soon arrived upon the spot and there being a plentiful supply of water, the flames were in less than an hour extinguished, but not before the whole house had been entirely gutted. One of the Hand-in-Hand firemen was the first to penetrate into the second floor, and there he discovered the two poor children of Perkins burnt so dreadfully that not a feature could be discerned, and the intestines protruded,—in fact, they were burnt almost to a cinder. The remains were removed to the Blue Anchor public house, in Fathers'-court, and Edwards, a constable of the Parish placed them in shells to await a Coroner's Inquest, which is appointed to sit this day. The tragical circumstance, caused by great imprudence on the part of the mother, has brought a dreadful punishment along with it. She, it appears, had placed some linen and apparel, which she had washed, on a horse before the fire to dry, and had gone from home leaving the two children alone in the apartment, and it is said that she locked them in: It is supposed that the clothes-horse fell against the fire, or in all probability was accidentally thrown against it by the poor innocents, and the door being locked they could not effect their escape. Soon after the children were destroyed the mother returned, and on being told that the house was on fire, in a frantic state she called for her infants. She was taken to a neighbour's house, in White-hart-yard, in a most deplorable condition.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Feb. 4.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, Feb. 3.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21 day of February, 1829—present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—his Majesty was pleased to declare Hugh Duke of Northumberland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 2.

The under-mentioned Half-pay Officers, have been allowed to retire from the Service, and their half-pay has been cancelled from the 25th January, 1829, inclusive, on receiving a commuted allowance for their Commissions:—

Lieutenant John Doyle Carroll, half-pay 1st Foot
Lieutenant Walter Teeling, 97th Foot.
Lieutenant David Dawes, 5th West India Regiment
Ensign Edward George Lytton Bulwer, unattached
Ensign Robert Gibson, 28th Foot
Ensign Richard Burton Phillipson, 75th Foot
Ensign James Crawford, 101st Foot
Ensign Arthur Algernon Capel, 26th Foot
Ensign Robert Sedley Bagenall, 87th Foot
Lieutenant Edward Battley Hope Debbin, 69th Foot
Lieutenant George Despard, 53d Foot
Lieutenant William Pritchard Lloyd, 23d Foot
Ensign John Piercy, 8th Foot
Ensign Joseph Winniett, 97th Foot
Ensign John Pierrepoint Taylor, unattached
Ensign John Schneider, 97th Foot
Ensign William James Fraser, 56th Foot
Ensign John Payne Elwes, Royal York Rangers
Ensign Alexander Foxcroft Ridgway, unattached
Ensign John Purssord, 103d Foot
Ensign John Collin, unattached
Ensign Edward Williamson, 51st Foot
Ensign Richard Michaux Muggeridge, 8th Foot
Lieutenant Patrick Lynch, 93th Foot
Lieutenant Alexander Steele, 28th Foot
Ensign Montagu Harvey Grant, 32d Foot
Cornet Philip Wilson, 20th Light Dragoons
Ensign Robert Norie, 72d Foot
Ensign George John Rush, unattached
Ensign Henry George Carey, unattached
Ensign Mark Sprot, 90th Foot
Ensign William J. Percival, 60th Foot
Ensign William O'Dell, 100th Foot
Ensign James Hatch, 53d Foot
Ensign George Peacock, 58th Foot
Ensign Robert Lindsay, 78th Foot
Ensign George W. Tireman, unattached
Ensign Alexander Boetefeur, York Chasseurs
Ensign Robert W. Garden 82d Foot
Ensign Robert Byers, 26th Foot.

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 3.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

For the Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness—Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq., in the room of Sir John Hurton Cooper, Bart, deceased.

THE ARMY.

LORD FITZROY SOMERSET'S LIST.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as Military Secretary to General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief, went through his List yesterday, at his office in the Horse Guards.

A few Generals, and about sixty other officers, transacted military business with his Lordship.

The 2d Division of the Depot of the 85th Regiment of Foot disembarked on the 1st instant, at Devonport, from Guernsey.

(Circular) War office, Jan. 31, 1829.

In reference to my Circular of the relating to the proposed reductions in the Staff, of Militia Regiments, I have the honour to request that you will cause the following course of proceeding to be observed:—

In case the Paymaster should accept the leave of absence allowed on the occasion, he will transfer to the Adjutant the balance remaining in his hands, after adjusting his accounts to such day as they may determine upon for their mutual convenience; from which day the pecuniary concerns of the Corps are to be conducted by the Adjutant, who will prepare estimates at the usual periods, and will receive from this office forms of bills for drawing upon the Paymaster-General.

The bonds of the Paymaster and his sureties will be given up on the final settlement of the accounts with the War Office, should the proposed arrangement be confirmed by Parliament. It is not intended to require the Adjutant to give security.

Should the Surgeon wish to remove from the head-quarters, the sick men are to be placed under the care of a medical practitioner residing on the spot, who will receive for medicines and attendance two-pence per week for each non-commissioned officer and drummer permanently retained on the establishment of the corps, being at the same rate as that which is allowed to such practitioners for detachments of the line consisting of less than fifty men. It will of course be proper that an agreement for a specific period be entered into with the local practitioner, terminable in all cases on the removal of the depot to any other place.

The Quarter-master will deliver up the regimental stores to the Adjutant, who will, in performance of the Quarter-master's duty, be assisted by one of the Serjeants of the Establishment, to which Serjeant the additional pay of four-pence per diem will be allowed.

The transfer of the regimental stores from the Quarter-master to the Adjutant will be made in the presence of a third person, to be appointed by you , who will, on behalf of the regiment, ascertain that the number of articles transferred corresponds with the inventories at head-quarters in possession of the Quarter-master. The Adjutant and the Quarter-master will sign the inventory of the stores actually delivered over, specifying the deficiencies, if any should exist, confirmed by the signature of the person appointed by you. ; one return will be sent to the War Office, another given to the Quarter-master, and a third be retained at head-quarters.

It is intended to submit to Parliament that allowances be granted to certain classes of Paymasters, Surgeons, and Quarter-masters, according to the service they may have performed in the Embodied Militia, viz.:—

To Paymasters who have served as such in the embodied state, during a period of ten years and upwards, their present disembodied pay of six shillings per diem; during a period of three years and under ten years, five shillings per diem; under three years, four shillings per diem.

To Paymasters of Corps of less than three companies, who have served as such in the embodied state ten years or upwards, their present disembodied pay of five shillings, of four shillings per diem, according to the establishment of the Corps. When the present pay is five shillings a day, and the embodied service from three to ten years, four shillings and sixpence per diem; under three years, three shillings and sixpence per diem. When the present pay is four shillings, and the embodied service from three to ten years, three shillings and sixpence per diem; under three years, three shillings per diem.

To Surgeons who have served as such in the embodied state, during a period of ten years or upwards, their present disembodied pay of six shillings per diem; during a period of three years, and less than ten years, five shillings per diem; under three years, four shillings per diem.

The Surgeons appointed to the situation since the period of their Regiments being disembodied, but who were then serving as Assistant Surgeons, and had served as such in the embodied state, ten years or upwards, five shillings per diem; from three to ten years, four shillings per diem; under three years, three shillings and sixpence per diem.

The Quarter-Masters who have served as such in the embodied state, ten years or upwards, their present pay of five shillings per diem; from three to ten years, three shillings and sixpence per diem; under three years, three shillings per diem.

To Quarter-masters appointed in the situation since the regiment was disembodied, but who served ten years as serjeants in the embodied state, the disembodied allowance of an Ensign, namely, two shillings per diem.

Paymasters and Quarter-masters appointed to these situations since their corps were disembodied, but who at that period were serving as Lieutenants, or Ensigns, with the regiment in its embodied state, will revert to the disembodied allowances of those ranks respectively.

I have to add, that the officers receiving the several allowances above specified, will be considered liable, as in the case of subalterns of Militia receiving disembodied pay, to join their regiments when called upon; but will be entirely relieved from duty with the Permanent Staff.

It is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to propose any retired allowances to individuals who have been appointed since the Militia was disembodied, other than those above specified. The usual pay will be granted to all classes until the 24th June next.

With regard to the non-commissioned officers, it is deemed advisable, as already notified to you, that no serjeants, in contemplation of the proposed reduction, should be discharged with a view to be pensioned, until the proposed reduction has been laid before Parliament; but as it may tend to the convenience of these individuals to be informed, as early as possible, of the probable rates of pension to which they may be entitled in consideration of their services, I have to state, that serjeants, having completed twenty years' service, and being sixty years of age, will come under the rate of pension of one shilling a day.

Corporals and drummers having served twenty years as corporals or drummers, will on reduction receive the pension of fivepence per day.

Any further details resulting from the proposed measure, will form the subject of a special reference to the War Office, on each case as it arises. I have the honour to be,

Your most obident humble servant,
H. HARDINGE.

Colonel ——, —— Militia.

NEW MILITARY UNIFORM.

(Circular.) Horse Guards, Dec. 23, 1828.

MEMORANDUM.

The King having been pleased to approve of a New Uniform Coat to be worn by the General Officers of the Army, a Pattern of the same, showing the Distinction of the respective Ranks, has been sealed with the Seal of this Department, by the command of General Lord Hill, and has been forwarded to the Office or Consolidated Boards, 21, Spring Gardens, for inspection and reference.

The following description of the Coat is published for general information:—

A Scarlet Coat, with Blue Cuffs, and Collar, and Scarlet-pointed Cross Flaps, Single Breasted, with Two Rows of Uniform Buttons (nine in each row).

The distance between the Buttons, three inches at top, and two and a half inches at bottom.

The Button Guilt—Convex—with the Sword and Baton in the Centre, encircled with Laurel.

White Turnbacks and Lining.

A pair of Gold Epaulettes, with solid Crescents—device, Sword and Baton, surmounted by a Crown, and fixed with narrow Gold-Lace Binder.

Embroidery.—A Stand up Collar, richly embroidered with Oak-leaf pattern. The Embroidery on the Flaps one inch broad. Embroidered Slash Flap to the Sleeves, five inches high, and three Small Buttons. Embroidered Skirt Ornaments.

Distinction on the Cuff.—General—Blue Embroidered Cuff, two inches deep, and one inch Embroidery, above on the Sleeve. Lieutenant General—Blue Embroidered Cuff, two inches deep, without Embroidery above on the Sleeve. Major-General—Blue Cuff, two inches deep, with one inch of Embroidery on the top of the cuff.

Undress Coat.—The same as the above, without Embroidery; Epaulettes, without Device.

The Full Dress Coat to be worn on Duty whenever his Majesty is present, and on Gala occasions when ordered, with Sash and Staff Sword, and at Court, invariably, with Shoes and Stockings.

The Undress Coat to be worn when on duty on all other occasions.

A Blue Frock Coat, with Stand-up Cape and General's Button, without Epaulettes or Shoulder-straps, may be worn on common occasions off parade.

The Uniform of Field Marshals remain unaltered.

By Command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill,
Commanding-in-Chief,
H. TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

(Circular.) Horse Guards, Jan. 20, 1829

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 23d December, 1828, relative to the New Uniform Coat to be worn by the General Officers of the Army, the King has been pleased to approve of the following additional distinctions in the placing of the buttons, viz.:—

The buttons of a Field Marshal and of a General to be placed at even distances. Those of a Lieutenant-General by threes. Those of a Major-General by twos.

By Command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill,
H. TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Feb 5

UNPRECEDENTED TROTTING MATCH.

We have on several occasions recently noticed a match which had been made, on which 200*l.* to 100*l.* were bet, that a gentleman named Meloy did not find a horse or a mare to trot one hundred miles in ten successive hours and a half in harness—a feat which had never yet been performed in this country, and against which, therefore, the odds were considerable, in many instances time having been backed at four to one. When this match was first made, Mr. Meloy contemplated making the attempt with the celebrated Paddington mare, which had exhibited extraordinary powers both as to speed and lasting qualities, and she was put into regular training. Another person, however, having been associated in the match, who, in fact, went the greater part of the stake, did not feel quite so sanguine on the success of the mare, and he therefore, looked round for an animal on which he thought he could place greater dependance. Several were presented to his notice, but there was but one to which he looked with any thing like confidence—and this belonged to a gentleman recently arrived in this country from America. It was the same which, it may be recollected, a short time back performed fifty miles on the Brighton Road in four hours and twenty minutes, under disadvantage of road, weather, and severity of driving (having gone the first thirty miles in two hours), not often encountered on such occasions. To this horse, which is an American by birth, standing about fourteen hands high, and twelve years of age, he turned his attention; and having made overtures to the proprietor, that gentleman, after some hesitation agreed that he should start for a "pretty considerable" sum, willingly consenting to the stipulation, that if he did not win he should "take nothing by his motion." The bargain made, the horse was put into training (having but about ten days to prepare for his extraordinary task), and the whole of the stake money was made good. For obvious reasons the betting world were kept in ignorance that the horse in question had been engaged, although some suspicions were entertained that such might be the case. On Friday last, however, the wisdom of keeping the secret was made apparent. From some little disagreement which took place between the parties backing the undertaking. The bargain for the American was relinquished. Four and twenty hour's reflection convinced the party who had originally made the engagement, not only of the indelicacy of abandoning his contract, but of the certain risque he ran of losing his match. At the "last hour," therefore he determined on making the *amende honorable*, and at a late hour on Saturday night, the negociation was renewed, and his request generously complied with. Little time was now left to prepare for action. The horse was fortunately in excellent condition, and on the Sunday afternoon was walked from the neighbourhood of New-cross, on the Deptford-road, to the Red Lion at Hampton, a distance

little short of twenty miles, while the mate's cart, in which he was to perform his feat, was sent "under cover" to the same place. The proprietor of the horse being himself somewhat indisposed, placed him under the care of his own groom and of Mr. Harry England, of the Kent road, who undertook the superintendance of the match and, by his admirable arrangements, succeeded in effecting it in the most triumphant manner.

In the interim, the mare originally intended to make the experiment was sent down with another match cart to the New Inn at Staines, where, on the Sunday, a strong muster of the amateurs of trotting was assembled, and where the intended starting of the American was kept a profound secret—a secret, however, which was of but little avail, as the betting was very limited, time being backed to a small amount only at two to one. The articles having stipulated that the match should be performed on Sunbury Common, it was agreed that it should be done over a five-mile piece, from mile-stone to mile-stone; and it was at first arranged that the start should take place from Staines end, which would have been the case had the mare started. The American, however, having been elected, which was at Hampton, an alteration took place, and it was determined that the arduous task should be commenced at the fifth mile-stone from Staines, close to the George public-house, and from thence to Staines and back. Two umpires and and a referee were chosen on the same night, and every preliminary arranged. Relays of horses and gigs being on the spot to carry the umpires and referee, as well as those persons who were appointed to watch the progress of the match.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, the American groom, who seemed to regard his horse with the affection of a relative, was on the alert. He slept in this same stable, and roused him from his slumbers to give a substantial feed. At six accompanied by Mr. Henry England and Mr. Frederick Smith, who rode as umpire for the horse—all set out for the five-mile stone, where the other parties had assembled. The distance from the Red Lion was about a mile and half, and although not yet light, it was evident that the little horse was all life and spirit. He was driven by the groom, who weighs about 140lbs, or ten stone. The match-cart which was made in America was one of the lightest we have ever seen, not more than 408lbs, and decidedly the most compact, although not the most elegant, that has met our notice. The shaft ran level with the body of the horse, and the seat, which was lined with leather, was as near the axle-tree as possible, so as to give room for the driver to stretch his legs. The principle seemed to be, to place the weight close to the draught; and, in fact, the slightest exertion set the machine in motion. The horse was unseemly in his aspect—rough in his coat, and, at first sight, slouching in his gait; in truth, anything but what an English eye would select for such a performance. He had four good legs, however, and a brightness in his eye which led the connoisseurs to "calculate", there was something more than common in his qualities, and many began to "guess" that he would vindicate the fame of the Yankeebreed of trotters, which are acknowledged to be the best in the world. Two watches having been regularly timed by the Umpires were now produced, and having been stopped at the same moment, half-past six, were, at a given signal, started at the same moment, and with them the horse—and we must here pay a compliment to the excellent plans of Mr. England, who, having been appointed Referee, rode the whole of the match before the American, in a gig, having been supplied with excellent relays of horses for the purpose. Mr. E. foresaw that, to perform so long a journey, the wisest plan would be to prevent over-exertion at first; and although he knew the speed of the horse was equal to fifteen mile an hour, he resolved to keep him to a steady pace of about ten miles an hour, thus husbanding his strength for the last, if it should be necessary; and in order to effect this, he further resolved to drive before him himself, with his watch in his hand, so as to regulate his time. This plan had the additional advantage of encouraging the animal and checking that desire to increase his speed which, if the road had been clear before him, and horses were travelling on each side of him, he would have evinced, and which to check would only have produced fretfulness. It is needless to say that to effect this Mr. E. was provided with some good lads, who throughout were not permitted to let the grass grow under their feet. To Mr. Frederick Smith also great praise is due, for his activity, zeal, and attention throughout the match. He rode the whole one hundred miles on five horses, and was indefatigable in giving notice for the necessary refreshments for the horse, and sparing no pains to secure success. A stable was prepared for the reception of the American, close to the Five mile-stone, into which he was taken at the end of every twenty miles Gruel was his only food, but he occasionally took a snap of hay, and never once showed a disinclination to grub.

The distances were thus performed—

	H.	M.
First twenty miles	1	59
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Second twenty miles	1	59
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Third twenty miles	1	58
Taken out and in stable	0	11
Fourth twenty miles	1	42
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Last ten miles but one	0	52
Stopped to wash mouth with gruel, which he took with good appetite	0	2
Last ten miles	1	0
	10	7

Thus performing the hundred miles in ten hours and seven minutes, and having twenty-three minutes to spare of the time allotted him for the task; and we must add, he came in as fresh and as lively the last ten miles, and at as brisk a pace and as free a will, to all appearance, as when he first started. In fact, Mr. England stated, that he had no hesitation in saying he could have done fourteen miles in the last hour, if necessary; and his owner declared, that if humanity would permit it, he should have no hesitation in backing him to do thirteen miles in the succeeding hour with perfect safety. The conclusion of this most extraordinary feat was hailed with loud cheers, & the little Phenomenon, as he may be well called, was walked back to the Red Lion at a pace of four miles an hours On being groomed and furnished with a fresh supply of gruel, he was as playful and seemed to work on the hay with as good an appetite as if he had been merely performing an ordinary task.

The road throughout was immensely crowded during the day with gigs and trotters of every description, but especially at the Staines end, where a most fashionable assemblage was collected, including a brilliant display of the fair sex, who seemed to take deep interest in the match, and every time the horse approached received him with loud cheers. His last return was marked by more than ordinary exultation, and many rushed forward to touch him, a desire which the groom gratified by letting him stand for nearly two minutes.

The day was uncommonly favourable, and although the road was hard in the morning, still it ran light, and as the warmth of the sun encreased, got better. The groom had but ten miles relief during the whole journey, when a light boy was substituted; but this youngster was incapable of holding him in, and poor Bill was obliged to resume his seat, and finished his labours with a steadiness and regularity highly to be commended. Throughout the journey, although a small whip was provided, it was never once used, nor did the little animal on any one occasion shew the slightest vice or want of temper. A more extraordinary horse has, perhaps, never before graced the annals of horse-flesh in this country.

Notwithstanding the character of the feat, we are inclined to think but little money, comparatively speaking, has been won by the parties to the match, although, had the powers of the horse been at all anticipated, a little fortune might have been realized on the result.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Feb. 10.

We can venture to state, on what we deem good authority, that it is not at present in contemplation to interfere at all with the concerns of the Catholic Church, or to attempt to controul the communication of its members with their spiritual superiors abroad. But though the idea of a Veto is abandoned; yet, to calm the fears of the Protestant Church, it is in contemplation to accompany the Repeal with a Provision for the Catholic Hierarchy, the receipt of which shall be optional with the members of that body—with this limitation, that it shall be in the power of Government, on the nomination of any Bishop being communicated to it, to signify its disapprobation of such nomination by withholding the allowance to him. This power of withholding money is the only influence which it is wished to exercise over the Clergy of the Catholic Church.

There is no doubt as to the intention of proposing an alteration in the freehold qualification; but we are inclined to believe that this measure will not accompany, but follow the Repeal of the Disabilities. On this point, however, we do not possess any precise information at present.

The Holy War begins to be carried on with something like briskness. The presentation of several Petitions in both Houses afforded opportunities to those who wish to be considered the champions of Protestantism to signalize themselves by their zeal in the cause.

We had imagined that the Duke of Newcastle would be the Leader of the new Opposition; but it seems, if we are to credit the Noble Duke himself, he labours under the impediment of being scatter-brained, or, to use his own language, "all his observations vanished whenever he rose to address their Lordships." His Grace belongs to the genus so happily pourtrayed by Sir Walter Scott in *Dominie Sampson*, the *stickit* minister, who, like his Grace, had abundance of zeal, but was equally troubled with a want of retention of ideas. His Grace hoped last night, after the pause to which he was forced prematurely to come, "that on another occasion he might be able to collect his thoughts." Let us hope so too. Some men cannot get hold of ideas at all; but his Grace, we know from the epistles with which he has favoured the world, has abundance of ideas; but the trouble with him is to collect and connect them. With the aid of the pen, his Grace can catch a few of them in their rapid flight, and fix them to paper, though the gaps in the order of succession sufficiently prove their flighty character; but this process requires retirement and patient effort.

The admirers of his Grace may lament the excessive volatility of his Grace's ideas, but we fear they must renounce all hope of his services as a parliamentary champion. He has lungs, however, and we have no doubt that he will make up in the loudness of his cheering for his want of power over his own ideas.

The Earl of Winchelsea seems destined to be the Coryphæus of the party. His Lordship is equally powerful in debate and in the closet. He has already issued his summons to the Protestants of Great Britain; and last night he announced his intention of presenting the Penenden Heath Petition on Friday next.

The Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells expressed themselves, last night, hostile to further concession to the Catholics.

In the House of Commons there was rather more personality than in the Peers. Mr. Trant went even so far as to enter on the family history of the Duke of Wellington. "It was not easy to understand," he observed, "how such remarkable changes could have been effected in the opinions of the Government; and he could not avoid supposing that Wesley, the head of the Methodists, an ancestor, he believed, of the Noble Duke, might have had something to do with it [hear! and a laugh]." Whether Wesley was or was not an ancestor of the Noble Duke is a matter which had very little reference to the question; but, however this may be, the Honourable Gentleman was rather unfortunate in his reference, as John Wesley was always a staunch opponent of concessions to the Catholics, and, indeed, resembled the Wellesley family only in the excess of his love for the fair sex. This is a puerile mode of meeting an opponent.

The most striking feature of the evening was a speech of Colonel Peel in opposition to his brother. He had also the advantage of having monopolized the only argument urged on his side. "If men's minds (he said) be so divided in Ireland as they are represented to be, was it at all probable that concord and harmony would arise from a measure of securities insufficient to the one party and unsatisfactory to the other? Emancipation is to be given to the Catholics in return for securities offered to the Protestants; but what security could be given to the Protestants that they may not be deprived of their *security* by a renewal of those scenes of violence and intimidation which appear to have produced so much effect at the present moment? He was very well aware it might be said that all moderate and rational characters would be satisfied with emancipation, accompanied by these securities; but who could say that those turbulent spirits who possessed all the influences in Ireland, and governed the seven millions, as they were called, by their absolute will—who could say that they would not again exert that power, the existence of which is acknowledged, and which this act of emancipation proclaims the Government unable to resist?" The best answer to this is, that the Gallant Colonel commits the slight oversight of omitting in his array of the force which the Government has been unable to resist, the liberal Protestants. It is because the Protestants consider themselves interested in the restoration of the Catholics to their rights, that it has become imperative on the Government to agree to that measure. The Protestant Nobility and Gentry, at the Rotunda, made common cause with the Catholics; the most distinguished Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen of England have always supported their claims, because they consider them just, and the granting of them would conduce to the welfare of the Empire. It is one thing to yield to just claims, supported by the property and the moral strength of the Empire—Protestant and Catholic; and another to yield to unjust demands, against which not only liberal Catholics would be arrayed, but all Protestants whatsoever, both the liberal and the class to which Colonel Peel belongs. The Catholics are only strong in the justice of their cause, which gives them the support of the wise and good of all parties. The protestants are divided when the alternative is justice or injustice. But though the liberal of the Protestants join the Catholics in an endeavour to obtain justice for them, it would be singular indeed if they were to enable the Catholics to be unjust towards the Protestants; and it is obvious that the Catholics have not the power to oppress the Protestants, without the latter aid them against themselves.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 5.

FUNERAL of the late VETERAN MUSICAL COMPOSER, MR. SHIELD, at WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the remains of this most distinguished musician and amiable man were removed from his late residence, in Berner's street, for interment in Westminster Abbey. The procession moved in the following order:—Two Mutes in silk dresses. A State Plume of Ostrich Feathers, with a Page on each side. The Hearse, drawn by four horses, decorated with ostrich feathers and velvet coverings. Two Mourning Coaches, drawn by four horses, each similarly caparisoned, containing the following private friends of the deceased, viz.; Colonel Croasdale, Dr. Cusack, Thomas Broadwood, Esq. and Valentine Blake Esq.; John Bernard Cramer, Esq., Vincent Novello, Esq. John Taylor, Esq. (late Editor of *The Sun*), and Alexander Parkinson, Esq. Then followed the private carriages of John Fuller, Esq., of Devonshire place, and Thomas Broadwood, Esq. The Funeral arrived at the southern entrance of the Abbey by Dean's-yard precisely at 12 o'clok, and was met at the entrance of the Cloisters by the Choristers of his Majesty's Chapel Royal in their State dresses, and also by the Choristers belonging to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the following eminent musical professors:—Messrs. Braham, Hawes, Welch, Goulden, J. O. Atkins, Hobbes, Fitzwilliam, Leete, Terrail, and Evans.

The coffin was then borne into the Church by the western entrance, and placed on trestles immediately under the organ loft, surmounted by the plume of feathers. The funeral service was then read most impressively by Doctor Dakin, the Precentor of Westminster Cathedral; after which Doctor Greene's beautiful anthem, of "Lord, let me know mine error," was delightfully sung by Masters Morgan and Monro, of Westminster Choir. The fine toned swell of the organ had a sublime and soul-thrilling effect. Every stall and seat in the great aisle of the Church, as well as the organ loft, was crowded with a most respectable assemblage of persons, particularly ladies. The body was then removed (in the same order it entered) to the grave, situated in the cloisters on the southern side of the Abbey, and deposited next the remains of the celebrated Mr. Salomon, a long-esteemed friend of the deceased. Croft and Purcell's beautiful Burial Service was then chaunted with unusual effect, by Messrs. Braham, Hawes, Goulden, J. O. Atkins, Leete, Hobbes, Clarke, and Evans. The solemn reverberation of the harmony throughout the adjoining cloisters can be more easily imagined than described. The coffin was then lowered into the earth; it bore the following inscription:—"William Shield, Esq. died January 25th, 1829, aged 80" Several theatrical and musical persons of eminence joined the mournful cavalcade on its way to the Abbey. The entire of the funeral (which was a private one) was conducted by Messrs Reid, of Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—Feb. 22.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

The King.—Our beloved Sovereign continues in excellent health at Windsor-castle. His Majesty now takes his accustomed airings in the park and its vicinity almost daily, generally driving himself.

The Duke of Cumberland, after the adjournment of the Lords on Wednesday, had a long interview with the Lord Chancellor, and his Royal Highness afterwards went to Windsor, where he remained on Thursday.

Summonses were issued on Friday morning, from the Foreign Office, Downing-street, for the holding a Cabinet Council at one o'clock in the afternoon; about that hour the following ministers assembled at the Foreign Office:—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst and Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and Mr. Herries, Viscount Melville, the only Cabinet Minister absent, was prevented by indisposition from attending; his Lordship, although much better, not being yet allowed to leave the house. The Ministers remained in deliberation upwards of three hours.

The Earl of Clanwilliam had a conference with the Duke of Wellington on Friday at the Treasury.

Mr. Secretary Peel gave a grand dinner to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland yesterday evening, at his residence in Privy-gardens, on their Graces' departure for Ireland. Among the company present to meet the Duke and Duchess, were Prince and Princess Lieven, Prince and Princess Polignac, Baron and Baroness Bulow, and other of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Count Mutasawitz, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and others of the Cabinet Ministers.

The luggage of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland was put on board the steam paket the William Fawcett, on Saturday, at the Tower-stairs; the vessel was to proceed yesterday down the river, on her voyage to Dublin: a portion of the domestics have also gone in the vessel.

On Tuesday a deputation waited on the Marquis of Anglesea, to present an address voted to the noble Marquis by the friends of civil and religious liberty, at an aggregate meeting held in the county of Clare on the 17th of January, at Ennis. The gentlemen who composed the deputation were received by the noble Marquis in the most warm and courteous manner. His lordship expressed his determination to avail himself of every opportunity to advance the interests of Ireland.

The fact which we communicated some time ago, of the Speaker's being about to be raised to the peerage, was as our information on these subjects generally is, *correct*. The Right Hon. Gent. will be called to the Upper House shortly, where it is said he will give his support to the new measure of Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Wynn will be supported by the Government influence in his pretentions to the vacant chair. *Morning Journal.*

It has been intimated to us from a quarter likely to be well informed, that "the proposed Bill for 'settling' the Catholic Question, will be by no means of that very objectionable nature which the too hasty friends of the Church anticipate,—on the contrary, the securities which will be offered for the permanent safety of the British Protestant Constitution, will be found to be quite adequate to their object, and in every way worthy of the care and foresight of the illustrious Premier."—Truly rejoiced shall we be to find this statement confirmed by consequences,—and truly grateful ought the country to be if so desirable a consummation shall be accomplished with such general satisfaction, as well to Protestants as Roman Catholics.—One thing we believe to be quite certain: if Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors of the Irish Popish Association do not accept the terms offered—whatever they be—it is not likely that they will soon obtain others of a more ameliorated description. They are pretty well aware, we believe, that the Duke of Wellington is not a man to be trifled with.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*—The same paper says, we understand that the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill will be introduced in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, about the end of March.

It is now generally understood, that the Irish Association Suppression Bill, as it will be read a third time on Tuesday, will receive the Royal assent on Wednesday, at the latest; and that on Thursday the Duke of Wellington will bring forward the ulterior measures for the settlement of the Roman Catholic Claims.—*Morning Herald.*

The call of the house is moved for by the Marquis of Chandos, on the 5th of March; O'Connell's name will be included.

It is said that among other useful provisions in the new bill, which is to be introduced into the House of Peers, by the Lord Chancellor, it is intended to enlarge the powers of the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts, for the purpose of relieving the Court of Chancery from having a great portion of its time occupied by hearing causes relating to bankruptcy petitions, and that all appeals from the Court of Commissioners are to be made to the House of Lords.

Mr. W. Whitmore has given notice of a motion on the 10th of March for a select committee to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, East Indies, and China. This will bring on the discussion relative to the monopoly of the East India Company, on which Mr. Buckingham has been lecturing at Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol.

☞ *See third Sheet.*

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JUNE, 1829.

No. 224 of 1829.—The dispersion of the Koolee bund which had assembled in the nieghbourhood of Nassuck being now completed, the Governor in Council performs a gratifying duty in expressing his high sense of the zeal and ability displayed by the exertions, and patience of the men of the detachment employed in this short, but arduous and successful service wherein a body of Marauders amounting to about 3 or 400 Men, and traversing one of the most difficult tracts of Country in India, were, by judicious, rapid, and well combined movements driven to extremeties in the limited period of within two months, and finally dispersed, after their leaders and others to the number of seventy had been taken prisoners.

For these results so creditable to those who achieved them, and so important to the peace of the Country, Goverment is indebted to the zeal, local knowledge and judgment of Captain Mackintosh of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, who commanded the detachment, and its thanks are also due to Lieut. MacDonald 9th N.I. Lieut. Major 6th N.I. and the Native Officers and men of the detachment from Ahmednuggur placed under his orders; as well as to Lieut. Purris 9th N. I. and the cooperating detachment from Malligaum and to Captain Kingston 17th N.I. and Lieut. Cruickshanks of the same Corps and the detachment employed in the Conkan, by whose means Ranjee Bhangreia, the principal leader of the Band, was driven from that province and the Banditti confined to the country above the Ghauts where they were engaged, overpowered and dispersed by the other detachment.

Among the Native officers, engaged in this service the Governor in Council is pleased to distinguish with his particular approbation Pensioned Soobedar Bhicajee Jadow, Commanding the Fort of Putta, to whose zeal and judgement the Capture of the Head of the Gang is in a great degree to be attributed. Subadar Letchmen Geer and Jemedar Shaick Hussein have also been brought to the notice of Government as having distinguished themselves on this service, particularly in the capture of Kessylee Khary and his followers.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1829.

No. 225 of 1829.—Ensign F. Twynam of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of his health.

No. 226 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following advertisement be published in General Orders.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Many instances of desertion having occurred among the European Troops in the Garrison at Bombay from the facility afforded of communicating with the numerous shipping in the harbour, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a Reward of ten Rupees will be given to any person or persons who may detect and produce at the Town Major's office any European Soldier who may be proved to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of his Corps, to have deserted or attempted to desert from the Garrison.

The Owners of Crews of all Boats plying at the different Bunders are hereby prohibited on pain of legal prosecution from receiving on board their Boats and conveying to the shipping in the harbour any European Soldier without such Soldier producing his Passport.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1829.

No. 227 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Line Serjeant maintained with the Malwa Field Force be transferred to the station of Sholapore.

No. 228 of 1829. Assistant Surgeon N. A. Woods of the Madras Establishment having produced the prescribed Certificate, is permitted to proceed to sea for nine months for the recovery of his health.

No. 229 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Superintending Surgeon Trash, act as Superintending Surgeon in the Presidency Division, the duty of which has been hitherto executed by the third member of the Medical Board, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1829.

No. 230 of 1829.—In reference to the General Orders of the 17th ultimo, republishing the General Orders No. 23 and 95, issued by the Supreme Government at Fort William under date the 5th of May last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following arrangements take place.

To be Colonels.

Date of Rank, 5th June 1829.

Lieut. Col. Comdt. W. Roome, 24th Regt. N. I.
" D. Leighton, C. B. 7th N. I.
" W. Brooks, .. Engineers.
" J. Smith, ...8th Regt. N. I.
" T. Corsellis, C. B. 9th N. I.
" H. Hessman, ...Artillery
" G. M. Cox, ..12th Regt. N. I.
" M. Kennedy, C.B. 15th N. I.
" G. R. Kemp, 13th Regt. N. I.
" H. Roome, ...16th Regt. N. I.
" J. Cunningham, 17th N. I.
" J. F. Dyson, 15th Regt. N. I.
" W. D. Clieland, 19th Rt. N. I.
" B. W. D. Sealy, 3d Regt. N. I.
" W. Gilbert, 21st Regt. N. I.
" B. Kennett, 22d Regt. N. I.
" J. P. Dunbar, 2d Rt. Lt. Cav.
" A. Aitchison, 23d Regt. N. I.
" W. Turner, 1st Regt. Lt. Cav.
" A. Hogg, ... 11th Regt. N. I.
" C. Hodgson, ...Artillery
" R. Whish, ... Artillery
" W. Hull, 1st or G. Regt. N. I.
" F. H. Pierce, ...Artillery
" K. Egan, .. 10th Regt N. I.
" E. Shuldham, 25th Regt. N. I.
" J. Mayne, 26th Regt. N. I.
" W. Sandwith, .. 1st Eur. Regt.
" J Salter, ...5th Regt. N. I.
" S. Goodiellow, ... Engineers
" P. Delamotte, 3d Rt, Lt. Cav

The temporary rank of Brigadeers General is conferred upon Colonel's D. Leighton C. B. and H. Hessman who are at present exercising the Command of Divisions of the Army.

The following promotions will take place in the Corps of Engineers in order to give effect to the arrangement authorizing an additional Major to be added to its present strength in its formation into two Battalions.

Corps of Engineers.

Captain John Hawkins to be Major to complete the Establishment 5th June 1829.

Lieut. S. Slight to be Captain and 2d Lieut. J. J. Cruickshank to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Hawkins promoted Do. do. do.

The following Officers will be borne as Supernumerary to the Establishment consequent to the reduction in the army of this Presidency,

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. T. B. Hamilton and J. Penny and Cornet A. Tweedale.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut H. L. Salmon and C. T. Horner and Cornet C. L. J. DuPre.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. G. O. Reeves and R. H. Richards and Cornet J. Williams.

Artillery.

1st Lieut. H. W. Brett, J. S. Unwin J. Tarleton, C. H. Boye H. Forster, J. M. Glass G. R. Mann and B. Bailey and 2d Lieut. T. Gaisford.

1st European Regiment.

Lieuts. J. Boadhurst and J. M. Mitchell and Ensign C. Cunningham.

2d European Regiment.

Lieuts. W. E. Rawlinson and C. R. Hoggand and Ensign R. Jeffery.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. B. H. Crockett, and W. Baker and Ensign J. M. Browne.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. F. Williams and R. Hudson and Ensign H. Franklin.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. A. Morrison and W. S. Nettlefold and Ensign J. S. Cahill.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. F. C. Holl and N. H. Thornbury and Ensign W. G. Wheatley.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. W. T. C. Scriven and W. Edwards and Ensign R. Dennis.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. W. Thatcher and F. Major and Ensign E. C. Bust

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. J. R. Hibbert, and O. Halpain, and Ensign C. R. Whitelock.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. H. C. Moore and C. A. Hawkins and Ensign M. Wyllie.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. M. Smith, and G. Whichelo, and Ensign H. W. Evans.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. T. Jackson, and C. Threshie, and Ensign G. T. Fenwick.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. H. J. H. Christopher, and A. W. J. Logie, and Ensign T. Minister.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. E. T. Whitehead, and W. J. Eastewick and Ensign R. Travers.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. J. E. Carpenter and W. Chambers and Ensign A. H. William.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. C. G. Calland, and E. A. Guerin and Ensign T. Willmott.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. H. S. Watkins, and N. Goslin, and Ensign W. Robertson,

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. C. Greene, and C. G. G. Munro, and Ensign H. Orok.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. G. H. Leaviss, and W. J. B. Knipe, and Ensign F. C. Wells.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. S. H. Partridge and C. J. Curties, and Ensign C. W. Maude.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. D. Graham, and J. G. Gordon, and Ensign J. Tait.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. S. C. Baldwin and W. Jones and Ensign E. Baynes.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. S. J. Stevens and E. W. C. Parry and Ensign W. G. McHaffie.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. C. S. Thomas, and C. Rooke and Ensign J. D. Leckie.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. F. H. Brown and T. Stock and Ensign A. J. A. Bromwich.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. C. S. Geddes and F. N. Vaillant and Ensign H. Cunningham.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. G. Fulljames and J. R. F. Willoughby and Ensign H. W. Preedy.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieuts. J. B. Gillanders and G. Wilson and Ensign W. Rose.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1829.

No. 231 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the following General Orders issued by the Supreme Government containing Extracts from the Despatches of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council together with the General Order adverted to in the 17th paragraph of the Hon'ble Courts' letter dated the 3d December last, the provisions of which are declared to be alike applicable to the Army of this Presidency.

No. 105 of 1829.

General Orders, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 15th May, 1829.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Extracts of General letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under dates the 26th November, and 3d December, 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three Presidencies.

General Letter 26th December, 1829.

PARA 2D.—We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his Regiment for the purpose of being appointed an Extra or Supernumarary Aid-de-Camp. Any officer so withdrawn and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his Corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular and established number of Aides-de-Camp to be granted any allowance as such.

General Letter, 3d December 1828.

PAR. 17th—You are aware of our great anxiety that the demands for the staff should be supplied equally from all the Regiments in the service.—Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one Regiment to Five were dated on the 25th November 1823, and we are glad to perceive from our General order of the 17th August 1827, arising out of a valuable suggestion by Lord Combermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new Regulation as published by you on that occasion, and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several Presidencies.

18th. The Number of officers in each Regiment, placed at your disposal for the staff being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the service of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contract the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th of November 1823.—and we accordingly desire that no Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment until all Regiments have two; nor four until all have three.

20th. Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th November 1823 were received and promulgated to allow of their having been brought into complete operation in every Regiment but if at the date of the receipt of this order any Regiment shall have more than five officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff employ and directed to rejoin their Corps.

21. In any future case, when four officers shall have withdrawn from one Regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough (namely four) shall be complete we desire that if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England on sick Certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his Corps.

22d. We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing by the last returns to average rather less than four per Regiment.

The Hon'ble Court having expressed their entire approval of the Regulation published to the army under date the 17th August 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several Presidencies, the general orders of the 23d February 1829. No. 52 modifying the regulation above referred to are accordingly cancelled.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT,
Lieut. Colonel.
Sec. to Govt. Military Department.

No. 163 of 1827.

General Orders by Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, 17th August 1827.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having determined that not more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff Employment from any one Corps, whether Cavalry or Infantry, the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor General, is pleased at the earnest recommendation of the Commander in Chief to establish on this head a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

2d The efficiency of the army in all its branches being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient toward the attainment of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular Regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst the Native Officers and men, which conduces so essentially to the well being of an army constituted as is that of Bengal. To secure therefore, as far as the means at disposal will admit, the services with every Corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of Regimental Captains that may be absent at one time from the same Corps of the Line, on staff, or other permanent public Employment, is restricted to two.

3d. The measure here indicated as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of Captains, unless in such cases of emergency as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of Government.

4th. To obviate all occasion for references, and for decisions on particular cases hereafter, the Vice President in Council is pleased to announce, as a rule for future guidance, that when two Captains are absent from a Corps in public Situations, and a Subaltern of the same Corps holding also a detached staff situation comes to be promoted to the rank of Regimental Captain, the Officers so promoted shall be the individual to Vacate his appointment, under the operation of those orders.

5th, Government having also taken into consideration the practicability of rendering the Regular army upon the whole more efficient in point of European Officers, and being of opinion that, with the exception for a season of the Local Battalion serving in Assam, it is quite unnecessary that to any Local or Irregular Corps should be attached more than a Commandant, an Adjutant, and where such appointment has been sanctioned, a Second in Command, all officers in excess to those above enumerated, who are now doing duty with any Irregular Corps or Local Battalion, are remanded forthwith to their Regiments.

6th Still further to promote the desirable end herein contemplated, of giving to the army every advantage which may accrue from an accession to the number of European Officers available for Regimental Duty, His Lordship in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor General has determined, that whenever an Escort with a Resident at a Foreign Court or with a political agent is furnished from the Troops of the line, the Services of a distinct officer permanently appropriated to the command of such Escort are unnecessary. In all *such cases* therefore, the appointment of Commandant of the Escort is to be abolished on the receipt of these orders, and the officers who have been officiating in that capacity, or who may be doing duty with Escorts so circumstanced, are to join their respective Regiments should no political charge operate in bar to their so doing.

7th. Under the circumstances adverted to above, when the Escort or Guard furnished to a Resident or political agent is relieved weekly

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from the Regular Residency, no necessity whatever will exist for detaching a European officer from his Corps on a tour of duty with it; but when the cantonment from which the relief is effected is so distant as to render a monthly or longer tour of duty more convenient than a weekly one, the officer Commanding the Troops from which the Escort is furnished, will consider it *to be his duty* to meet the wishes of the Resident or Political agent, for the uninterrupted employment of any Regimental officer, (who has served 3 years with his Corps) on such duty, whilst his Regiment may continue at the station giving the Escort.

8th. The arrangements described in the previous paragraph, do not affect officers Commanding permanent Escorts, comparised of men unconnected with the regular service; from their operation will be exempted also Escorts, whether composed of Troops of the line or otherwise, which may be furnished for missions or occasional Embassies to foreign Courts beyond the limits of India proper.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1829.

No. 232 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 23d December 1828, to the Supreme Government be published in General Orders for information and guidance under this Presidency.

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 23d December 1828.

PARA 10th. In consequence of the reduction in the amount of Shares from the Off-reckoning Fund which will be caused by the reduction in the strength of the Regiments of our Army, we are under the necessity of reducing the advance from our Treasury to the full Shares from one thousand pounds (£1000) per annum, to seven hundred and fifty pounds (£750) per annum, and to the half Shares from five hundred pounds (£500) per annum to four hundred pounds (£400) per annum, to take effect from Christmas 1828.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1829.

No. 233 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Pundit be maintained with the Gun Lascars attached to each of the Battalions of European Artillery.

No. 234 of 1829.—The following promotions are made.

5th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Keys, to be Captain and Ensign William Edwards to be Lieutenant, in succession to H. Adams deceased—Date of rank 5th June 1829.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign Robert Dennis to rank from the 5th June 1829, and to be posted to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry vice Edwards promoted.

No. 235 of 1829.—The Division Orders issued at Surat on the 30th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J. Sinclair of the Artillery to conduct the duties of Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach on the departure of Captain Brown from the Station is confirmed.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council
C. NORRIS,
Sec. to Govt.

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